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TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

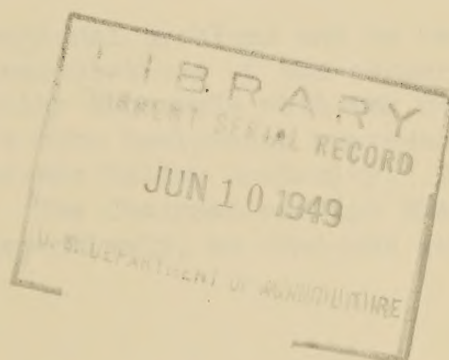
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PROCEEDINGS

TWENTY-NINTH VALLEY STATES CONFERENCE

Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky
Wednesday, April 7, 1948



United States Department of Agriculture; Land-Grant Colleges and
Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Tennessee Valley Authority
Cooperating

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cooperating Agencies

Under a Memorandum of Understanding, dated November 20, 1934, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States expressed as their mutual objective in the Tennessee Valley: "To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program."

Correlating Committee

To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program, the Memorandum of Understanding provides for a Correlating Committee to consist of three members and an executive secretary.

Organization. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman, representing the land-grant colleges; Charles F. Brannan, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. McAmis, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

Valley-States Conference

In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets at regular intervals with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley-States Conference. The Chairman and the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as Chairman and Secretary of the Conference.

Standing Committees

On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley-States Conference established a number of Standing Committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. These committees and their present membership include:

Committee on Organization. I. O. Schaub, Chairman; Frank S. Chance; Russell Coleman; P. O. Davis; L. I. Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Russell Coleman, Chairman; M. J. Funchess; Randall J. Jones; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Standing Committees - Continued

Committee on Cooperatives. L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; Sheldon L. Clement; Joseph G. Knapp; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; Charles A. Sheffield; E. H. White; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Resource Utilization. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; T. B. Hutcheson; Charles E. Kellogg; Frank J. Welch; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

State Contact Officers

The Memorandum of Understanding also provides for the selection of a State contact officer by each of the seven land-grant colleges. The contact officer seeks to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program to best coordinate with the Valley program.

Contact Officers. S. G. Chandler, Georgia; T. B. Hutcheson, Virginia; E. J. Kinney, Kentucky; W. D. Lee, North Carolina; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. A. Olson, Mississippi; R. M. Reaves, Alabama

Committee on Tennessee Valley Program

To facilitate the work of State contact officers, each land-grant college selects from its faculty a Committee on Tennessee Valley Program. The State contact officer is a member, and usually the chairman of this committee.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROCEEDINGS

TWENTY-NINTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Meeting at
Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky
Wednesday, April 7, 1948

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ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Summary

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

TVA-REA relationships in the Tennessee Valley. The Correlating Committee made a statement to the Conference regarding a report on TVA-REA

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

relationships in the Valley which these agencies were requested to prepare and submit to the Correlating Committee. The Conference was advised of a statement made by Mr. Gant that a report on this subject is in preparation and will be available in a relatively short time (appendix, p. 36).

Problems in the field of forestry. The Correlating Committee presented to the Conference a report made by Director Willis M. Baker, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, entitled "Coordination of the Forestry Program in the Tennessee Valley by TVA and the Forest Service." This report covers forestry activities specifically mentioned in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 29, 1946, to the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, as follows (appendix, p. 37):

1. Survey of needs for public forest-land acquisition
2. Study of forest research needs and development of a coordinated program
3. Cooperation with State forestry agencies

The Conference was advised that the statement presented by Mr. Baker was accepted and approved by the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, on January 31, 1948 (appendix, p.39).

The Correlating Committee also reported to the Conference the viewpoints expressed at the meeting of the Special Advisory Committee in Lexington by A. R. Spillers, Chief, Cooperative Forestry Management Division, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in regard to cooperative relationships in the field of forestry in the Tennessee Valley. Mr. Spillers quoted from an address by Secretary Anderson before the American Forest Congress in Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1946, to express the major points in the program of the Forest Service, as follows (appendix, p. 39):

First, public cooperative aids to the private forestland owner, and particularly the small owner. Some are already in effect, but on too small scale. Several are administered through or in cooperation with State forestry agencies.

Second, public control of cutting and other forest practices on private lands, sufficient to stop forest destruction and to keep these lands reasonably productive.

Third, expansion and intensified management of public forest lands--Federal, State and community.

Mr. Spillers stated that it was true that the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Forest Service are working together satisfactorily on the present every day detail assignments. The specific points brought out in the Secretary's letter have been discussed by the Forest Service and Mr. Baker in Washington and for the most part these minor differences already have been ironed out. Mr. Spillers also agreed with Mr. Baker that it would be a good idea to have a conference occasionally in the future to reconcile any differences that might present themselves. He stated, however, that there was at least one fundamental difference in policy between the two Federal

SUMMARY

organizations (appendix, p.39).

. . .

Mr. Spillers pointed out that the main stumbling block in cooperation between the Forest Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority was that the TVA has actively and publicly opposed the second point outlined in the Secretary's program. He mentioned Mr. Clapp's statement at Swarthmore College in which Mr. Clapp praised TVA's "voluntary methods" as opposed to "enforced and restrictive regulation of privately-owned forests" (appendix, p. 40; text, p. 22).

The Correlating Committee reported to the Conference that the Special Advisory Committee, at its meeting in Lexington on January 31, on motion of Director Schaub, seconded by Director Davis, expressed approval of the Federal-State arrangements involving work in the field of forestry in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 40).

The Soil Conservation Service problem. The Correlating Committee summarized the general positions reached by the Special Advisory Committee in its discussion of agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley at its meeting on January 31, as follows (appendix, p. 42; text, p. 21):

1. Agreed that federal-state cooperative relationships in the field of forestry are on a satisfactory basis in the Tennessee Valley, and endorsed a proposal for regular joint conferences between the Forest Service and the TVA to promote and facilitate continued cooperation.
2. Recognized that differences in viewpoints exist regarding the proposed use of regulatory measures in the field of forestry, but that these differences do not preclude effective cooperation in education, research, and public services in forestry in the Tennessee Valley.
3. Agreed to work jointly in the formulation of farm program and plans in the Tennessee Valley on the basis of technical methods and field procedures to be developed by a technical committee which was set up for that purpose.
4. Agreed to carry on their operations jointly in accordance with the plans jointly developed.
5. Agreed to reexamine, without prejudice, pending issues relating to channeling of funds, employment of personnel, establishment of Soil Conservation Districts, etc., in the light of facts and experience obtained in their joint field work.
6. Recognized that the cooperative work proposed is to be undertaken in mutual good faith and in the mutual conviction that such a joint effort will contribute to a solution of the pending issues.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

The Conference was also advised that the Special Advisory Committee agreed to express as the sense of the meeting that progress had been made on the solution of the problems under discussion (appendix, p. 42).

Membership of the Technical Committee on Joint Survey Method and Procedure in the Tennessee Valley, established by the Special Advisory Committee, is as follows:

John Blackmore, Agriculturist, Tennessee Valley Authority

R. D. Hockensmith, Chief, Division of Conservation Surveys,
Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Neil W. Johnson, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management
and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department
of Agriculture

J. W. Moon, Assistant Director, Division of Agricultural Re-
lations, Tennessee Valley Authority

Brice Ratchford, In Charge, Extension Farm Management, Agri-
cultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College

R. M. Reaves, Assistant District Agent, Agricultural Exten-
sion Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute

The Conference was advised that the Technical Committee, after full discussion, reached the conclusion that a report covering a method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms is incomplete without the inclusion of a statement to show the relationship of that process to the process of working out detailed farm plans for individual farms and the essential steps necessary to accomplish this phase of the total job. Accordingly, the committee agreed to prepare a report to cover both phases of the total job, as follows (appendix, p. 41):

First phase. A joint method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms in each significant group (including in this phase of the report a proposed organization, a proposed area, and an estimate of the probable time and cost involved in the initial trial of the method).

Second phase. A joint method and procedure for extending and applying the results of the first phase to individual farms in each significant farm group.

It is expected that a report of the Technical Committee along the lines indicated will be submitted to the Special Advisory Committee soon. As soon as the report is available, arrangements will be made for a meeting of the Special Advisory Committee to consider the report and make appropriate recommendations to the principals.

SUMMARY

Agricultural research and agricultural research program in the Tennessee Valley. On this question, which was discussed at length at the Twenty-Eighth Valley-States Conference and which was then returned to the Correlating Committee for further consideration (Proc. XXVIII, 19-26), the Correlating Committee reported that it has not yet formulated suggestions, but that a report will be made to the Conference at a later date (appendix, p. 43).

Classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley. The Chairman of the Correlating Committee referred to the statement contained in the report made by the Committee to the last Conference that "the Executive Secretary will undertake to prepare a prospectus for such a project, for transmittal to Assistant Secretary Brannan as a basis for exploring the possibilities of cooperation along this line among the appropriate agencies in the Department of Agriculture" (Proc. XXVIII, 44). The Chairman reported the steps that had been taken by the Executive Secretary pursuant to this instruction and pointed out that the matter is now in the hands of the Special Advisory Committee, on the basis of recommendations made to that committee by Director Schaub at its meeting on January 31, and that a Technical Committee has been set up to prepare and submit a report to the Special Advisory Committee on this subject (appendix, pp. 44-46).

Publication of Reports

The Correlating Committee, in its report, stated that the Committee had under consideration certain recommendations relating to procedure for handling publications of the Correlating Committee, but that it was not yet prepared to make a report to the Conference on this subject (appendix, p. 46).

Standing Committees

Membership. The Correlating Committee reported that the present membership of Standing Committees of the Conference is as follows:

Committee on Organization. I. O. Schaub, Chairman; Frank S. Chance; Russell Coleman; P. O. Davis; L. I. Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Russell Coleman, Chairman; M. J. Funchess; Frank W. Parker; Randall J. Jones; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Cooperatives. L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; Sheldon L. Clement; Joseph G. Knapp; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; Charles A. Sheffield; E. H. White; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Committee on Resource Utilization. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; T. B. Hutcheson; Charles E. Kellogg; Frank J. Welch; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

The Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that the Chairman of the Committee on Organization consider appointment of a responsible official of the Tennessee Valley Authority to serve as a member of that committee (appendix, p. 50; text, p. 23).

Proposed Reorganization. The Correlating Committee reported to the Conference a recommendation that the "Correlating Committee give serious consideration to reorganizing the Valley-States Conference so that there will be two committees, one composed of the experiment station directors and one composed of the extension directors." In its report to the Conference on this recommendation, the Correlating Committee stated that it has not had an opportunity to give the matter the necessary study and is, therefore, not in a position to report its recommendations at this time. The Committee stated that it would welcome expressions of viewpoints by members of the Conference which might be helpful to the Committee in considering and developing recommendations on the proposal. Pursuant to this request, the Conference adopted a motion by Director Davis, seconded by Director Chance, "that it is the sense of this group that these committees should include representatives both of research and extension; that a committee concerned primarily with research should have a research man as chairman, and that a committee concerned primarily with extension should have an extension man as chairman" (appendix, p. 48 ; text, p. 15).

Correlators. The Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that the office of correlator of the several Standing Committees be abolished (appendix, p. 49; text, p. 23).

Proposed change in name of Committee on Cooperatives. Director L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, presented, on behalf of that committee, a recommendation that the Correlating Committee consider changing the name of the Committee on Cooperatives to Committee on Production and Marketing (text, p. 24).

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a Procedure in Government

In its report, the Correlating Committee submitted, for the information of the Conference, the letter of September 26, 1947, addressed to the Chairman of the Correlating Committee by George F. Gant, General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority, in reference to the recommendation of the Committee, adopted by the Conference, in regard to a study of relationships in the Valley as a procedure in government. In this connection, Director Davis reaffirmed his conviction that this subject should be given careful study, and suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley. Director Davis was advised that the recommendations of the Correlating Committee on this matter, which were approved by the Conference, had been reported to the presidents of the colleges and to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Tennessee Valley Authority (appendix, p. 50; text, p. 15).

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USDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture

In its report, the Correlating Committee submitted for the information and consideration of the Conference a letter to the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, dated July 14, 1947, from Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan in reference to the possible bearing of USDA estimates of production goals for agriculture on program objectives for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. Some discussion followed the reading of this letter. The consenses appeared to be (appendix, p. 52; text, p. 18):

1. That production goals published by the Department are not integrated with programs of the State extension services
2. That such goals, except in time of national emergency, have relatively little effect on agricultural production in the Valley States
3. That, to the extent such goals are ineffective, no problem arises involving the correlation of these goals with agricultural program objectives in the Tennessee Valley
4. That should effective steps be taken to implement such goals, there would need to be a revision of present procedure to insure integration of goals with agricultural program objectives in the Tennessee Valley.

Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

In its report, the Correlating Committee presented for the information of the Conference a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, dated September 26, 1947, from George F. Gant, General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority, in reference to the recommendations of the Correlating Committee regarding a proposal to initiate a regional project on rural housing in the Tennessee Valley. Mr. Gant said in part (appendix, p. 51):

I am sure that in tabling this matter the Correlating Committee did not mean to imply that housing was not a pressing problem in the Tennessee Valley region as well as in other parts of the nation. I am sure, also, that this action was not meant to prevent the seven Valley Colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or TVA, individually or together, from dealing with some of the more significant aspects of the housing problem. In other words, as we read your letter regarding the Committee's action, we construe it to mean that the Correlating Committee as such did not at this time feel that it could make a contribution to the problem, but that this expression on the part of the Correlating Committee would not preclude action by any of the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding as seemed appropriate.

Developments in Farm Forestry in the Tennessee Valley

Reforestation. A paper prepared by Kenneth J. Seigworth, Chief, Forest Development Branch, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Authority, was presented to the Conference. After outlining the major elements from which reforestation projects in the Tennessee Valley are developed, Mr. Seigworth states (appendix, p. 56):

Operation of this activity under this concept was initiated in the first year after the end of the war. Results to date have been more than encouraging. For example, in 1946-1947, the second post-war year, five and one-half million seedlings were distributed and planted. In 1947-1948, the season just closed, ten and one-half million trees were planted. Seed is currently going into the ground to produce seventeen million seedlings for use during the planting season which will begin this coming fall. Estimated requirements for the 1949-1950 season, two years hence, are 23 million seedlings. The goal of 30 to 35 million seedlings a year is in sight. This means that the reforestation job can probably be done within a 30 to 35-year period (appendix, p. 57).

. . .

Success of the Tennessee Valley Reforestation Project may be attributed principally to the fact that each of the interested public agencies has taken its responsibilities seriously and has demonstrated willingness and ability to work effectively with the other agencies. Technical success may be attributed principally to the fact that the procedure automatically involves personal contact somewhere along the line between a competent representative of one of the state agencies and the tree planter. This insures sound selection of species for the site at hand and that the tree planter has instruction in how to care for and plant his trees (appendix, p. 58).

Woodland management. As an illustration of the possibilities in the field of woodland management, Mr. Seigworth described the Big Lick community forestry demonstration project (appendix, p. 58):

The community forestry project at Big Lick in Cumberland County, Tennessee, is a significant development during the past year. Here 65 landowners, both as individuals and as a community group, have joined forces with the Agricultural Extension Service, the State Division of Forestry, and TVA so as to fully develop the forest resource on 6,000 acres of woodland--approximately 50 percent of the land area of the community (appendix, p. 58).

. . .

Results of work in the Big Lick community are already having an influence throughout all of Cumberland County. For example, the County Court made an appropriation and asked that the State Division of Forestry cooperate to establish organized fire protection throughout the entire county. Civic clubs, merchants, and newspapers in the county seat are now considering the possibility of applying the Big Lick idea on a countywide basis. (appendix, p. 61).

SUMMARY

It is possible indeed that the Big Lick community is pointing the way with an idea that has application in many other communities in the Tennessee Valley region (appendix, p. 61).

Investigations and research. The subject of "Forestry Investigations and Research" was dealt with in a paper prepared and presented by L. V. Kline, Chief, Forestry Investigations Branch, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority (appendix, p. 61). On the general relationship of the Tennessee Valley Authority to investigative and research work in this field, Mr. Kline states:

As a comment concerning the whole investigative and research effort in which TVA has participated, we might say this:-- that through the inducements of this cooperative method, worthwhile projects have been undertaken in the Valley area which might otherwise have been long delayed. Also, it has been possible by the cooperative method to focus the attention of some of the federal agencies more intensely on problems of the Valley. The Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (formerly the Appalachian) has among its completed and going projects several located in the Valley as the result of the cooperative facilities which have been extended by TVA. More detailed census and forest industries data suitable for forest economic analysis have been gathered by the Bureau of the Census for the same reason. Several of the state experiment stations have become interested in and are going forward with investigations on the use of walnut and honeylocust in pasture plantings and with some variety test blocks, because of the cooperative facilities available (appendix, p. 62).

As a specific example of the regional approach to research problems in this field, Mr. Kline described the project on fence post preservation which is now being carried on. Mr. Kline states:

This project goes by the title of "Fence Post Preservation Investigations in the Southeast" and is intended to provide information on the treating methods, costs, and the serviceability of fence posts of different species treated with various chemical preservatives by simple methods. Briefly, the results should answer the question, "What feasible economic methods of post treatment can the farmer, or the community, or the small businessman use to supply the need for a cheap, serviceable post where durable species are scarce"? (Appendix, p. 63.)

. . .

As a part of this project, fence post treating investigations are being conducted by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mississippi State College, University System of Georgia, University of Tennessee, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Each institution is conducting tests suited to the conditions found in that state. Each is following a plan which is common to all, but a plan which is flexible and adaptable to local needs (appendix, p. 63).

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

. . .

This project is a good example of the regional approach to a research problem and it illustrates well the manner in which TVA can make a unique contribution (appendix, p. 62).

Crop Response to Phosphate Fertilizer

Director Russell Coleman reported (appendix, p. 54) that the Committee on Biological and Physical Research has conducted a summary and analysis of the results from the southern Valley experiment stations on crop response to phosphate fertilizer. The work has been completed in Alabama and is under way in four other States. A regional report covering the entire project will be made as soon as the work for the Valley as a whole has been completed.

The purpose of the study is to take stock and determine what has been done in the various States on phosphorus investigations.

Director Coleman also reported that a symposium on "Behavior of Phosphorus in Soils" was held at the Muscle Shoals laboratory January 22 and 23. Participating in the symposium were representatives of the agricultural experiment stations in the seven Valley States, the USDA, and the TVA. Director Coleman summarizes the chief points in his report to the Conference and states that the group was impressed with the research facilities available at Muscle Shoals, and recommends that a similar meeting be held there next year.

Director Coleman also reported that a National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee has been established and that it is the intention of this committee to correlate the work for the country as a whole with the work in the Tennessee Valley. The National Committee has established a subcommittee on phosphorus to study and make recommendations on needed research and how it might best be carried out.

Need for State Initiative in the Marketing Field

Director L. I. Jones urged that public agencies, particularly the land-grant colleges, come to grips with the question of marketing. Unless there is more action by the State than heretofore, Director Jones said, more than two-thirds of the production and marketing money will not be used. Director Jones called particular attention to the opportunities in the Tennessee Valley for the introduction and expansion of processing facilities to handle a large volume of raw products that the farms of this region produce (text, p. 24).

Next Meeting of Conference

On recommendation of the Correlating Committee, the Conference voted to hold its next meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina, on Wednesday, October 6, 1948 (appendix, p. 54; text, p. 21).

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Conference, called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

(For the roll of the Conference, see appendix, p. 33; and for the program of the Conference, see appendix, p. 35.)

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 36). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

PROGRESS REPORT

DISCUSSION

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee ValleySpecial Advisory Committee (appendix, p. 36)

Dean Cooper read the proposals submitted by Dean Schaub (appendix, p. 40) and adopted by the Special Advisory Committee, as follows:

1. Agencies agree to participate in a joint survey to determine a program for each group of farms having similar characteristics.
2. Each agency agrees that all operations will be carried out according to its responsibilities and will conform to the joint plan as set forth in No. 1 above.
3. Set up a committee of specialists to prepare a sound, workable method for developing the program as agreed to in Nos. 1 and 2.

Cooper. Do you know what these first two paragraphs mean? Dean Schaub, do you know? Would you be willing to take three or five minutes for that?

Schaub. We developed these suggestions in North Carolina and presented them for the consideration of the Special Committee. We had as our background this thought: different agencies, different divisions of the extension service, approach planning on a different basis. Farm Management approaches it from the standpoint of labor, equipment, etc; SCS approaches it primarily from the standpoint of conserving soil; AAA approaches it in a very different manner. And when it comes to Farm Security or Federal

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Land Bank, in developing any plans in connection with farms, of course they plan on getting returns from loans.

The main purpose we had in mind in making these suggestions was to see whether representatives of the different groups could agree on a method of developing a farm plan that would be comprehensive for the farm. The further thought was that after you get a plan that would apply to one farm, then you might be able to classify farms on some basis such as size or general purpose of the farm--dairy farm, livestock, etc. If we could get basic principles that would apply in arriving at a farm plan, it might serve then as the means of getting coordinated activity. In arriving at a farm plan, it was our thought that SCS could make specific contributions in certain phases, farm management in other phases, and other agencies would have their specific contributions. Our object was one plan that would cover the basic principles. If we got together when the plan was developed out here with the farmer, then you would be in a position to see what this agency could contribute toward that plan and be specific as to what it could contribute--another agency the same way. You might have half a dozen that would have specific contributions. If we could get that far, maybe it would help us in coordinating all activities.

The second point is that we agreed that when we got that plan, every agency, whether it was the USDA, the TVA, or the colleges, would make its contribution to further that plan and not go in with some other kind of plan. That was the basic thought.

Chance. Make a plan?

Schaub. First make a plan on making a plan.

Recommendations of Secretary Anderson (appendix, p. 42)

Classification and Analysis of Farms in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 44)

Publication of Reports

(Appendix, p. 46)

Standing Committees

Membership (appendix, p. 46)

Proposed Reorganization (appendix, p. 48)

Cooper. We welcome comments. Mr. Chance?

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

- Chance. I think if they listened to your reading of the letter that I wrote, then I would have no other statement to make on this subject. It seems to me that it would be preferable to have representatives of both branches of our colleges on each of the committees, rather than to break the Conference into extension and research. I notice that you read my name off as having signed the letter recommending that action.
- Cooper. I admit reading your name off, but I won't admit your signing it. Your point is that we shouldn't divide the Conference into extension and research; that there should be correlation between these branches.
- Hutcheson. The committee makes a proposal, but they have no idea whether the extension or research directors will go along with them. I do think that matters could be handled very well if we had subcommittees.
- Chance. I have stated that I know of no objection to a reorganization of the committees. It is just a matter of how you break the Conference into subcommittees.
- Hutcheson. They should be able to cross lines.
- Chance. I think extension will have suggestions to offer to research and vice versa.
- Brown. Perhaps it would not be well to have an extension director as chairman of a committee dealing very largely with research, or vice versa, but I believe there is an advantage in having a representative of the extension on the research committee. Necessarily, research and extension must work very closely together, because that is where extension gets its information to send out to the people.
- Jones. I think, Mr. Chairman, that we ought to go back to the original concept of TVA itself. I remember hearing Dr. Morgan say, and repeated numerous times by Mr. McAmis, that TVA has no program as such, but it is set up to complement existing programs or programs that might develop through the land-grant colleges. The work involves both research and extension. As a second to Dr. Coleman's recommendation, I signed to get the matter out for discussion. The second point is, on numerous occasions when a committee would make a proposal to the Conference, someone would say, that is research, or that belongs in the field of education, or extension. We are trying to get away from that. To expedite matters and to get them in the field to which they properly belong, what action do we need to take?
- Cooper. The matter was referred to the Correlating Committee, and we are very anxious to have any advice that we can get.
- Chance. I should like to have an expression from each one.

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- Davis. Somebody make a motion so that we can declare ourselves in that way.
- Cooper. The Committee is extremely anxious to get your viewpoints.
- Chance. Dean Cooper, personally I would like very much for the committee members to express themselves. Because of the position I am thrown in--the dissenting member--I would like to get each man to express himself. I think it would be helpful to the Correlating Committee.
- Schaub. I like a combination of the two ideas. I do not believe it should be set out as extension or research. I think a combination would help us in expediting our business.
- Hutcheson. Do you think that could be handled by a subcommittee that could cross lines?
- McAmis. Was your main thought to get a research man to serve on the subcommittee dealing with extension, with an extension man as chairman?
- Jones. We might decide the extension men themselves were not able to handle a specific problem, but needed some research on it. In that case, would it be referred to a research committee or a combination?
- McAmis. It wouldn't be necessary to divide the group to do that, would it?
- Jones. There are many problems that are not the primary concern of research. I don't know enough about research to be of any service on a research committee.
- Hutcheson. These committees were set up to settle problems that were brought from the States. Am I right in that? Were they set up for that purpose?
- McAmis. They were to aid the Correlating Committee in making recommendations to the Conference. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, the Correlating Committee is charged with the function of making recommendations to the principals. The Conference is a medium for developing and discussing such recommendations. Actually, that was about the way this Conference was organized before these committees were set up.
- Schaub. McAmis and I had a chance to argue about a lot of things this morning. The question came up of steep slopes in our mountainous territory that is now in pasture, timber, etc. We haven't succeeded in getting those farmers either to use lime or minerals on those slopes because it is too much work or has been done by hand. McAmis says that we haven't done a good educational job. I took the viewpoint that research people need to find out what it does cost them to go up on some of those slopes, and

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furthermore, there ought to be some research on how to get it up there more economically. I think it is an important problem. Perhaps that is the type of question that ought to go before this combined committee. I think it needs research and it needs extension people to work on it.

McAmis. It is pretty nearly a typical problem that we deal with in the Valley.

Hutcheson. Something might be worked out to enable the farmer to get the materials up there.

Schaub. That farmer ought to be willing to pay enough to get that fertilizer up there. How much can he afford to pay?

Davis. I wish to make a motion. I move that it is the sense of this group that these committees should include representatives both of research and extension; that a committee concerned primarily with research should have a research man as chairman, and that a committee concerned primarily with extension should have an extension man as chairman.

Chance. I second that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Correlators (appendix, p. 49)

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley
as a Procedure in Government

(Appendix, p. 50)

McAmis. There are some studies going on with respect to the methods of administration that are being worked out in the Valley and with respect to their results. I know that in some cases these studies are being done in cooperation with the departments of public administration in the colleges. I think the University of Kentucky is cooperating on one study and the University of Alabama. I am not in a position to make a definite report as to what stage these studies are in or what the results will be, but as soon as they are ready, we will make them available to this Conference.

Davis. May I reread that last paragraph?

Director Davis read the last paragraph of Mr. Gant's letter (appendix, p. 50).

I would like to comment on that. I believe I was the one who suggested that such a study be made, and I continue to see need for such a study. According to the newspapers, there is an

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issue before the Congress regarding jurisdiction. It isn't jurisdiction as I see it. In a cooperative agreement, everybody has jurisdiction. I am afraid that this cooperative agreement under which we are working is not fully understood by many working under it. Therefore, I just want to make this comment that I think that a study should be made to bring out the fundamental facts so that everyone will understand them.

Clayton. Mr. Gant's letter was written in reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, dated August 18, 1947. In this letter, the committee reported that numerous studies along this line were in progress at the present time, involving agencies that are not a part of this Conference. By reason of the fact that these studies are in progress and involved cooperative relationships with agencies other than those in this Conference, it was felt that it would not be well to initiate another study of this broad scope at this time. That report was made to the Tennessee Valley Authority and gave rise to Mr. Gant's letter which the Dean just read.

Davis. You mentioned that the report was made to TVA. The land-grant colleges have just as much authority as the TVA. It is easy in this cooperative program to say this is a TVA program. It isn't that at all, except as one party to a three-way agreement. It is a cooperative agreement, and that is the part I want to bring out here.

Clayton. I think you are renewing the recommendations you originally made, and reaffirming your conviction that this job should be done. Dean Cooper, we have been over that, and this statement was made to TVA: "Accordingly, the Correlating Committee has thought it proper to act on this matter only to the extent of transmitting the recommendations to the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding for their official information and for such action as the respective agencies and institutions may deem appropriate."

Davis. The reply was that they concurred fully and would go ahead with these studies that were in progress and would report back to the Correlating Committee. If the Correlating Committee were asked to take the thing up again, I don't know what we would do by way of exploring it and come out with a different answer. We have a Committee of Land-Grant College Presidents. I wonder if the matter should not be considered by that committee. For example, this week some statements were made, according to the newspapers, that were, in my judgment, not in harmony with the plan we are working under. I should think that the presidents of these land-grant colleges ought to give consideration to these things that we are talking about here and take the lead on them. I think that the matter should be called to their attention.

Clayton. Are you referring to the Committee of Presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges here in the Valley?

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Davis. Yes. In this matter of cooperation, Mr. Clayton, the land-grant colleges have just as much responsibility as the TVA or the Department of Agriculture.

Clayton. The report of this recommendation of the Correlating Committee was made to the Presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges in the Valley and to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the TVA.

Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

(Appendix, p. 51)

Dean Cooper read Mr. Gant's letter of September 26, 1947 (appendix, p. 51).

Clayton. Some time ago--in 1946--a group was called together to consider the question of a housing project in the Tennessee Valley. That group included representatives of the National Housing Agency, the TVA, the land-grant colleges, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A good many people from the agricultural engineering departments were present at this conference. It met for two days in Knoxville. That conference adopted a resolution requesting the Correlating Committee to seek to work out a cooperative project in the field of housing in the Tennessee Valley. This was the origin of the proposal that came to the Correlating Committee to seek to develop such a housing project. We had some rather definite recommendations submitted on this proposal to this Conference (Proc. XXVII, 66-71). A report was made here, and the Conference took action on that proposal. It was presented, Mr. Chance, by your committee.

On August 21, 1947, the Correlating Committee, after citing certain facts, reported on this matter to the principals, as follows:

In the light of these facts, the Committee deems it inadvisable to undertake to initiate a regional project as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding at this time. For similar reasons, the Committee feels that it would be impracticable to undertake to establish at this time a joint regional research group to locate in the Tennessee Valley and to carry on research in farm housing, as recommended by the Committee on Resource Utilization in its report.

That was the recommendation that the Correlating Committee made on the proposal that originated with the Conference on housing. Mr. Gant's letter is the reply that TVA made to that report.

Cooper. I think it ought to be presented. My judgment is that it does not require anything. Is it the sense of the group that it requires any further comment? Then the comment which Mr. Gant makes, I presume, is wholly an acceptable one from the standpoint of the Conference.

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USDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture

(Appendix, p. 51)

- Jones. Is that an urgent problem? We have production goals by States.
- Clayton. Mr. Chairman, if there is any statement to be made on this subject, beyond reading this letter for the record, I think that Mr. McAmis should make it, because this problem--if it is a problem--has come to the Correlating Committee and to me in the light of viewpoints, Mr. McAmis, that you have expressed on this subject.
- McAmis. Several years ago this question was raised. In the Tennessee Valley, we are driving, of course, to get as much adjustment as is feasible from the standpoint of the farmer, in the interest of watershed protection, and we naturally wonder whether that objective in the Tennessee Valley is being taken into account when the acreage goals for corn or other crops are set. Maybe those goals don't have any effect on what the farmer does. I am not sure, unless there is some incentive that they do. If they don't, then there is no point in bringing the question up. However, if they do, it seems to us that the goals, or objectives, ought to be stated in terms of the unit requirements. In other words, if we are going to grow a specified acreage of corn, we are going to do something with it--produce pork or beef or milk, for example. And the question arises whether the ends of production and watershed protection might not better be served by increasing the production of forage crops rather than to increase the acreage in corn. That naturally brings up the question: Are we working together in terms of the Valley objective when these goals are set? So far as I know, there has been no recognition of these objectives in setting the goals. It seems to me that ought to be there if the setting of goals actually does affect the acreage.
- Hutcheson. I think they do.
- Clayton. I would like to ask McLeod a question. Now when this group in Nashville gets together and publishes what they call a goal, do you, in the extension service, seek to give effect to those goals? What is the relationship?
- McLeod. As a matter of fact, we never felt that the goals have affected the acreage. If it ever has, I have never recognized it.
- Clayton. The goals aren't incorporated in the extension program then?
- McLeod. No.
- McAmis. Then they really aren't goals.
- Funchess. One of the most useless activities I have ever indulged in--the setting of goals.
- Cooper. I think that it had an important public reaction; that people

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- Cooper. during the war times wanted to know what was going to be produced. I think from the standpoint of our great general consuming public the idea of goals conveyed something to them other than it conveyed to farmers, and it gave them the feeling that they were going to have enough to eat and so on. I read an article which dealt with the use of production goals. I think the writer's conclusions were pretty much in accord with the facts as I have observed them. His conclusion was something to the effect that actually this setting up of goals was not the real thing that influenced the farmer from the standpoint of his operations, but he was influenced by statements made with reference to price; second was his judgment with reference to what the price would be--are we going to make a good profit. In hog production, for example, if the Government does such and such a thing, we will lay off, but the writer did not think the goals or statement as to what agriculture could accomplish had much effect on what farmers did.
- Gaston. I talked with a good many farmers myself. I don't think price was the only thing that caused farmers in Alabama to increase peanut crops the way they did. One farmer in Illinois didn't want to grow soy beans. "I don't want to grow them," he said, "but somebody in whom I have confidence said that the oils and meals are needed as much as guns and ammunition." Let us not play down the patriotism of the farmer in the total effort.
- Hutcheson. I think you are exactly right in the war part.
- Funchess. We grew peanuts in counties that never grew them before. After a year or two, there wasn't a peanut grown again.
- McLeod. Price had an effect.
- McAmis. So far as I am concerned, these aren't real goals at the present time. They are outlook estimates; so that being the case, I do not see any point in making a study or going any further with this. If, however, they are effective, there certainly should be an attempt made to coordinate our goals with our objectives in the Tennessee Valley.
- McLeod. I have the same reaction that you have expressed. The suggestions as to the production possibilities that come up from the States in the first place are quite important, and the study and the recommendations that come back from the States to Washington, after they give the suggested breakdown--not by the counties or farms--those suggestions that come back are quite important. I suggest even more important is the breakdown by counties. If the process is followed, even more important is the breakdown of the county to the individual farm.
- McAmis. In looking at the goals, they don't at all reflect what the results are that you are sending in, so far as the test-demonstration results go. The goals then don't reflect the possibilities as gauged by test-demonstration experience.

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- Funchess. They sometimes have an absolutely deadening effect on the program you are trying to put over.
- McLeod. I think essentially the same about it. I say if the processes are followed, I think that there is a good place to put the shoulder to the wheel.
- Funchess. Sometimes the suggested goals would come out before we got our material together and sent in. I don't want to be party to that any longer.
- Cooper. The Department of Agriculture have said that if we wanted them to do so, they would finish their work. However, they expressed the willingness to do what they can if the TVA desired to continue cooperation with the Bureau. They repeated again that they did not plan to continue this as a national study. They have indicated that if the TVA states that they want to undertake it, they would be glad to continue. Then Charlie (Mr. Brannan) states that if anybody has any suggestions to make that he will be glad to receive them. It is a matter of whether the States want to go ahead and develop anything of this kind. They also say that they haven't planned to develop this as a national project.
- McLeod. They say that they are drawing out?
- Cooper. No.
- Funchess. The intent of that letter is that they aren't so hot about it "but if you fellows want to, we will go along with you." Now that we have got that easy "out" from the Department, we are going to quit.
- Cooper. Let's leave this now.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DISCUSSION

Developments in Farm Forestry
in the Tennessee Valley

(Appendix, p. 53)

Next Meeting of Conference

(Appendix, p. 54)

- Cooper. If it is your will, we wish to recommend that the next meeting of the Conference be held in Charlotte, North Carolina, on Wednesday, October 6, 1948.

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- Funchess. Is that the suggestion of the Correlating Committee? When do they plan to come back to the other end of the Valley?
- Clayton. Probably next time.
- Chance. Mr. Chairman, I thought we were thinking of holding this Conference once a year.
- Clayton. We changed back.
- Schaub. There is a possibility that is Fair week in Charlotte, and you might have difficulty in getting accommodations.
- Davis. I move that we meet in Charlotte at a convenient date, to be decided by the Dean.
- Brown. Second.

The motion was agreed to.

- Cooper. Some action should be taken on the Correlating Committee's report.
- Schaub. I move that the report be accepted.
- Chance. Second.
- Davis. There is a question on page 42 of the report. Is there anything here in conflict with our Memorandum of Understanding under which we are working?
- Cooper. Mac (Mr. McAmis), a question has been raised, on page 42, on which we make a summary of six points. Is there anything in there that is not in accordance with our Memorandum?
- Back. Mr. Brannan--and I believe that goes for the other folks in the Department--did not have an opportunity to study this as carefully as we would have liked. I do know that there have been some questions on the minutes of the meeting which is summarized here. So far as Mr. Brannan is concerned, I wish to say that we are not prepared to vote yes or no on everything that is reflected here.
- Cooper. You are speaking of the summary?
- Back. I was speaking more generally than that--as to the whole statement.
- Clayton. I would like to make this statement on that. The report of the proceedings of the Special Advisory Committee has been reviewed in the Department, and I have a letter from Mr. Brannan suggesting certain revisions on the basis of that review, and those revisions have been made in that report; so I feel that we have a basis for saying that the report of the meeting has the

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Clayton. Department's approval. As to whether this summary on page 42, Mr. Back, is a correct resume of what is in the report of the meeting, that would be open to question, since the summary is not a quotation from the report.

Back. Mr. Clayton, I merely want to point out that you are correct. We made certain suggestions. The only question here is whether the report as a whole was adjusted so as to reflect the changes made in specific parts of it.

McArdle. The advisory group got off on something that need not have been argued at all on its merits or demerits. The decision to bring up that subject at all in getting our views on the table was a desire on our part to correct a situation which we believe exists. Maybe we are unduly sensitive, but others not in our organization bring it to our attention. We do not like to have it implied that we place no reliance on the cooperative and educational approach. Whether that is being done or not is a matter for debate, but it has been brought to our attention. There seems to be an impression that we believe in regulation only if publicly controlled. The U. S. Forest Service and the Department are cooperating one hundred percent on the cooperative and educational approach. There is no regulation. Our position has been in the interests of preserving our soil and our resources. There is going to be a small group of folks who can be reached in no other way--the same way with fire control. We use the educational approach and also we take no chances--we have fire fighters. But we find a group that cannot be appealed to except to go and get them, so we feel that some day, to preserve our resources, we need to reach a small group through public control. We believe further that those public controls should be developed and controlled by the States. We have been rather widely misquoted on that point, and I would like to make it clear. At the same time, I would like to make it clear in this particular field of activity that we will have to operate within a national framework, because forestry is something where you do cross State lines and you get into wide discrepancies. One reason there has been so much misunderstanding is that my organization has refused again and again to specify what should be in a State law. They keep asking us what should be in that law. The point that should have been made clear at the last meeting of the Special Committee was not whether regulation was or was not a good thing. The point was that the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service are cooperating one hundred percent on the educational and cooperative approach, and we consider that that will always be the major approach even if we do have public control. I am sorry that we got off on the merits or demerits of one aspect of a job that hasn't been tackled yet. Those six points sound all right to me.

Cooper. There is nothing in the six points--

McArdle. Nothing.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

- McAmis. I want to make this comment on No. 3. I think this could be easily misconstrued. It could be interpreted that agreement has been reached as to the method of carrying on field work. No such agreement has been reached. Agreement has been reached as to the development of a procedure which may be useful in determining how--
- McLeod. I do not believe any agreement has been reached. A process has been developed to try and develop a procedure. It says to agree to work together in the formulation, but they do not agree on what the plan would be.
- Clayton. This reports points of concurrence in a committee. In the committee, Dean Schaub made three proposals. They are put down here (p. 40) exactly as he submitted them. They read, "Agencies agree to participate," etc. The committee reached concurrence on those proposals.
- McAmis. I think it is all right, Cap (Mr. Clayton).
- Cooper. Do you accept the report?

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

DISCUSSION

- Cooper. The next item is the reports of the Standing Committees. Our first report is the Committee on Organization; Dean Schaub, Chairman.
- Schaub. We haven't had anything referred to us, and the committee hasn't initiated anything; so we have no report.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVES

DISCUSSION

- Cooper. Committee on Cooperatives, Director Jones.
- Jones. We have had nothing referred to us either. We do plan to call a meeting of our farm cooperative representatives, which is an advisory committee to the Committee on Cooperatives. We plan to call this together at some central point perhaps in May or June. We should like to make a recommendation to the Correlating

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Jones. Committee that you consider changing the name of the Committee on Cooperatives to Committee on Production and Marketing. That is in conformity with the present-day terminology and the trend of other agencies not only in the Department but in fields of other commodities such as the Cotton Council. I move the adoption of the report.

Davis. Second.

The motion was agreed to.

Jones. I would like to say here, as a representative of the Committee on Cooperatives, that it is time for the institutions--the land-grant colleges, in particular--to come to grips with this question of marketing. We have talked a great deal about it, but we have done very little about it when you come to the actual cases on record of an effective marketing program. I believe we are back to where we were in 1931-1932 when the Federal Government had to initiate many of the programs directly from Washington to the farmer. We are back in the same spot in this field as we were in the early 30's. Are we going to do anything about it, or are we going to wait until a program is sent out from Washington and then start grumbling about it? We don't propose to do that. Unless there is more action on the part of the States than there has been up to now, more than two-thirds of the production and marketing money will not be used. A certain amount of State money is required. We are initiating a program in our legislature for new money to offset this federal money.

We in the Valley have an abundance of products and money. We are shipping \$200,000,000 of raw products to nearby States. We are actually losing about \$300,000,000 additional from the raw products that we shouldn't be losing. Dean Funchess touched on some of these things in his address to the Southern Agricultural Workers. We are very much interested in this thing of being a producer of raw products, in the opportunity that provides for processing these products at home, and in the fact that these industries are not coming south as fast as they should. We believe the South has the money and the raw products to do its own processing.

Up in the northwestern part of the State, where they have twelve percent of the land in wood, they are clamoring for a rayon plant. We had a meeting last week of the Agricultural Industrial Board. We asked them to work with the land-grant colleges and join with our efforts in getting processing plants where they ought to be. We have in this Valley section a rich field for them. As a representative of this committee, I do think we ought to tackle some of the things that lean in that direction. I may be wrong. I'd like to hear from you in the matter.

Cooper. Thank you, Mr. Jones. I don't want to quarrel with you; I want to tell you something that should encourage you. I was visiting with General Wood, who is president of Sears, Roebuck. I got to talking to him about the South. He went on to say that the South, in his opinion, still represented a great field in which operations can be very materially

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION

Cooper. increased to the benefit of the organizations that may place themselves down here. Incidentally, he spoke of Mississippi. He told me of the resources, or relationships of those resources, and what they found as to the ability of the people to carry on manufacturing or other types of industry, and spoke very highly of them.

Dr. Gray, reference was made to the dollars that have been appropriated and to this marketing investigations program.

Gray. For best results, you want these things at State levels. You know your problems.

Cooper. Is there any other comment on the report of the Committee on Cooperatives?

Funchess. I wish that that committee, in its deliberations, would go into that matter very thoroughly. I am trying to find out where the experiment stations can really tie in with research. A lot of things Dr. Jones talked about there we all agreed to. We are cognizant of the problems he very well described. How are you going to attack those problems? So many times when we become cognizant of those kinds of problems, we dump them into the lap of the research man and tell him they are up to him to solve them, when, in fact, they aren't in his province. I think it is one of the worst acts I have ever seen.

Jones. We have some joint projects.

Funchess. We are working some in the marketing field, but they do not hit upon the marketing things you talk about. I don't know anyone who is. I remember your State put up a fund once that I thought was a very intelligent job of trying to bring in new industry. If I remember correctly, you didn't succeed in getting a great deal out of it.

Jones. An agricultural industry?

Funchess. Didn't your State appropriate a certain amount of money over a period of time to try to bring in industries? Did you get very far with it?

Jones. A good many industries have come in, but they located a rayon plant in a cotton field, and a cotton plant way out in the woods.

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION

DISCUSSION

Cooper. Now the Committee on Resource Utilization.

Chance. The committee has had no meeting since the last meeting of the Conference. I have nothing to report.

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COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

DISCUSSION

Cooper. We have a telegram from Russell (Director Coleman) that he cannot attend. Is there any member of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research who is ready to make a report?

Clayton. Director Coleman sent me a copy of a statement which he expected to present for the Committee. Perhaps Director Funchess will present it.

Director Funchess read the report of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research (appendix, p. 54).

Funchess. I move the adoption of the report.

Hutcheson. Second.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION AND RESIDENT TEACHING

DISCUSSION

Davis. Mr. Chairman, before we recess for lunch, I can dispose of the next item on the program by saying that the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching has nothing to report.

The Conference recessed for lunch at 12 noon. The Chairman announced that President Brehm, who was to address the Conference, was unable to reach Lexington because of cancellation of airplane travel due to bad weather. Dr. R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, U. S. Forest Service, spoke informally at the luncheon period.

The Conference reconvened at 2 p.m.

SIGNIFICANT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FARM FORESTRY
IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

DISCUSSION

Woodland Management and Reforestation

(Appendix, p. 56)

Cooper. Mr. Seigworth was to be down for this discussion. He is unable to be with us, but Mr. Kilbourne is here to lead in this discussion.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND REFORESTATION

Cooper. We are very glad, Mr. Kilbourne, to have you with us.

Kilbourne. Some of you may remember the meeting in Atlanta. We had a little discussion of the forestry activities based on the relationship aspect of the TVA program. We outlined the various agencies in the Valley, State agencies, and others. We mentioned at that time that there were 27 agencies in the Tennessee Valley which claimed an interest in forestry. In TVA, one of our jobs is to try, not to integrate, but to stimulate those agencies in a common relation. In this meeting today, Mr. Kline and I will try to set down a little more specifically the subject matter and illustrate what is meant in this relationship pattern by specific instances. I will mention something about reforestation and woodland management in this material which Mr. Seigworth has prepared, and Mr. Kline will mention something about the research work. By using these two examples, we can throw a little more light on the business of getting at the problem Mr. McArdle so competently explained to you at lunch; and the problem he faces is the same one which the forestry people in TVA face--always two agencies in a State and often more. We have taken the reforestation project as a point of beginning, and that is the one I am going to comment on here. It is a very humble beginning in the direction that Mr. McArdle spoke about. We have 13 agencies that are cooperating in the Valley--not just talking about cooperation, but actually cooperating in this reforestation project.

Mr. Kilbourne read Mr. Seigworth's paper on "Reforestation and Woodland Management in the Tennessee Valley" (appendix, p.56).

Kilbourne. We offer these two as an example of how forestry agencies in the State can cooperate, as well as how they did cooperate.

Cooper. How much of the actual woods area is involved?

Kilbourne. Six thousand acres of woodland.

Schaub. Are they all contiguous?

Kilbourne. It is a solid block.

Cooper. Agricultural land is interspersed throughout?

Kilbourne. The 6000 acres are actual woodland. The real credit on this project goes to McLeod and McReynolds.

Cooper. Have you made any similar application to any other project?

Kilbourne. No. There are some other communities in the Valley, but we thought it might be better to make mistakes in this one place rather than to scatter them around. One fundamental point which should be made clear is that this community has had some fairly long experience in working together. This is simply another approach which has been superimposed.

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Investigations and Research

(Appendix, p. 61)

Cooper. We have the subject of investigations and research. Mr. Kline, we shall be very glad indeed to hear from you.

Mr. Kline's statement appears in the appendix, p. 61.

Cooper. Does this treatment also provide protection against termites?

Kline. Yes.

Cooper. I should think that the Forestry Section of the TVA would want to send several of those pamphlets to the other directors.

Jones. Any work done on utilizing waste?

Kline. There have been some explorations on that.

Davis. The big new use for timber in the Southeast is for paper. That will furnish a market for a lot of this little stuff.

McArdle. Paper mills are now hauling pulpwood from distant points; until recently from Russia.

Jones. I understand if you can eliminate the bark, you can use the pulp and sawdust.

Davis. A newspaper friend says that they want paper that they can use in the production of pictures. Can it be used for all kinds of paper?

McArdle. Technically, yes. At the present time we are getting 81 percent newsprint from Canada, outside of the United States, and substantial pulpwood is coming from outside. Canada has an embargo on pulp. Another thing about this pulpwood: it is becoming increasingly hard to block out large holdings. The pulpwood people tell me that in the United States as a whole, one-half comes from land they own and one-half comes from land they do not own. Certain mills get as much as 80 or 90 percent from lands the pulp company does not own. While they own nearly 2,000,000 acres of land in the South, they are only getting about 10 percent of their raw material from their own lands; it might be 20 percent. What that means in practical significance to this group here is that very obviously pulp companies are not going to buy very much wood from other pulp companies. They are not going to get it from other large landowners. They will get it from these small owners.

Davis. The paper mills are doing two things. They are holding their supply. Before the war, in Alabama, they were buying it from owners of small tracts of timber for less than they could cut their own timber. That is the reason they were doing that. They were buying from other folks for less than they could cut their own. That was wrong, and I hope it is corrected.

INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

McArdle. A newsprint mill over at Lufkin, Texas, produces 100,000 tons a year.

Davis. Growth averages a little over two cords of wood a year. I was told yesterday that you people figure on two cords a year per acre of pine timber.

McArdle. There is another problem where State agencies are going to have to get together, and that is on burning. We have a big additional job with the landowner--how to get the most money out of timber.

Brown. I believe the extension agencies would get farther by concentrating on having a good stand of timber on the land and pointing out the fact that the farmer would not be satisfied with one-fourth or one-half a stand. We would get farther if we concentrated on that and on the use of methods necessary to get that rather than to say not to burn the wood. One county in our State decided that it would not burn any more wood. It spent money to buy fire-fighting equipment and all kinds of things, and burned that county up in a year.

McArdle. What you say is very true. If you have a thousand dollars in the bank, you can get a lot more interest than if you have a hundred dollars in the bank. I think all of this that we have heard here this afternoon about the way TVA is trying to meet this problem is directly to the point. For years we tried to get forestry on the "woodman spare that tree" basis, and nothing happened. When you say to the farmer, "You are passing up some dividends, let me show you how you can get them," he begins to catch on fast. I think this idea of getting all agencies pulling together is going to take the best that all of us can do.

I want to add something to this, if I may. In connection with recent hearings in Congress, I thought I might be called on the forestry policy; so I was prepared. I thought it might be interesting to give you a figure or two on the research. It had to be gotten up hastily with no chance to consult with you folks. We took your latest report--85 research projects. Twenty of those research projects were being done more or less independently by TVA. In only one could there be any conflict with what the U. S. Forest Service was doing. In the 64 other projects, about one-fourth of them were in cooperation with other Federal agencies; all except two were in the Department of Agriculture, and those two were for the Census Bureau, which you folks in a way are doing together. About one-fourth were in cooperation with other departments and TVA, and one-half were in cooperation with State agencies. I thought it was rather interesting that so very high a proportion of research work of TVA would be in cooperation with these other agencies, both State and federal. It was hard to make this distinction because both federal and State agencies would be involved. On our research work, I couldn't see that there was any conflict of any consequence because we were either in on it or doing it jointly, or, if something was being done by the State agencies, it was along the lines that we were not particularly concerned with. To me it was very interesting the amount of research work being done in the Valley--the number of Valley and State agencies in cooperation.

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Cooper. We certainly had an interesting discussion on this subject. We are glad, Dr. McArdle, that you were here to help us out.

OTHER BUSINESS

Cooper. Any other business?

Davis. You mentioned bringing out this afternoon this matter of procedure. Would you like to do that now? I mentioned this morning about TVA procedure in government. I think that is TVA's No. 1 administrative contribution. In the early days of Dr. Morgan, he attended a land-grant college meeting and said that he didn't have a program except to work with us, the land-grant colleges. I sometimes wonder whether we fully appreciate the significance of that and if we don't, at times, forget about this cooperative agreement between the land-grant colleges, the TVA, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The reason I mention that is because of what I read in the afternoon paper yesterday in Washington. I'll read it. It surprised me. Assistant Secretary Brannan told a Public Works Subcommittee that farmers in the Tennessee Valley are being denied the benefits of the Soil Conservation Service because of the agency's management. The Congress is considering a bill by Senator McKellar to make various changes in the TVA law. We have been told by representatives of the TVA that these changes are not welcome. The Agricultural Department and the land-grant colleges of the region have been trying for two years, Mr. Brannan said, to settle the dispute. I regret to say, he added, that we have made little progress along that line. He mentions Mr. Dykes farther on. We are all parties to the thing. I am trying to work under it. Any attack on part of us is an attack on the whole. I am a little confused about the situation. All three of us--the USDA, the land-grant colleges, and the TVA--are in it. What is the thing that can't be solved within this pattern?

McArdle. Maybe this is treading where I shouldn't be treading, but there is something in that agreement that I recall--a specific paragraph--that says something to the effect that nothing in this agreement will be construed to mean that various agencies of the Department will not operate in the Valley area the same way that they operate elsewhere. I guess that is the only point at issue. There is nothing to prevent an agency from carrying out the authority which it has under the law. In deference to Charlie Brannan, I might say that this article does not accurately reflect the situation.

Back. I would like to explain. We did not invite ourselves up there. It was outside of our control; we were told to be up there. What happened was that a map was presented by a member of the committee, showing the organization of districts in the United States. As you know, the TVA area is just blank. Of course, that gave rise to the question why that was so. This gives some explanation of the factual situation. I just present that as a background.

Cooper. These newspapers, you can't take too seriously. I wondered a little when I saw it whether Charlie (Mr. Brannan), in his testimony,

AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS

attributed the difficulty to TVA, when as a matter of fact what occurred in the States has been due to a very large degree to the States. As far as the attitude of Kentucky is concerned, I have frequently talked with the SCS. I am the guilty one, I guess, because I have constantly asked the SCS to let us carry out the experiment we started so many years ago in these six or seven Valley counties; let us not get them mixed up; let us try out the thing; set up the situation and see what we can do with it. I believe that some of the fellows in other States are just as guilty.

Jones. We are not blaming TVA. I wish Mr. Brannan could recognize that.

McArdle. He made it very plain that the USDA does not dictate the activities of the State extension services.

Cooper. Any other discussion--or new question?

Brown. Mr. Chairman, you have explained the attitude of the States pretty well, using Kentucky as an example. We in Georgia, back in the early days of SCS--since TVA was organized before the SCS--already had this program going in nine counties in Georgia. There were 159 counties in which there wasn't any program centering on SCS; so we had a sort of gentleman's agreement that since we did have a soil conservation program going in these nine counties, since it was working nicely, then the logical thing to do was to concentrate on the other 150 counties. Now that map that was referred to a moment ago is just a little bit misleading. As you look at the map, it shows the State of Georgia, with nine counties that are blank. We didn't mean that there isn't any soil conservation work being done in these counties. It means that the SCS is not working in those nine counties.

Back. That was made perfectly clear.

McArdle. That was made abundantly clear by Mr. Dykes.

McAmis. This agreement was proposed to TVA, not by TVA to the Department and the colleges. Another thing that some of you may not know is that it was a difficult job--a really difficult job--to get the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority to sign the agreement at the time. It is natural that the TVA feels, when it gets into a situation like this, when it is made responsible for a problem which is a mutual problem between the land-grant colleges, the TVA, and the Department, that the facts in the case should be cleared up. I am not discussing the merits of the issue. But I am saying that it is awfully important to keep the facts which I have cited in mind. As Walter (Director Brown) says, the SCS was not in the Department at that time, and there was a lot of congratulations that the Soil Erosion Service at that time was in the Department of the Interior. I am talking about the facts of the case as they arose. I think that Congress has a right to know the facts in the case regardless of the merits of the issue.

Davis. I would like to add to that the fact that Congress spelled out

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Davis. certain responsibilities for the TVA on a regional basis and TVA elected to meet those responsibilities cooperatively through the State institutions.

McAmis. I think it is important for us to recognize the position of the colleges and of the TVA regarding the SCS working in the Tennessee Valley. That has never been an issue, and the district matter has never been an issue. The only issue is how it should work.

Gaston. I want to make a comment on that. The Memorandum of Understanding is frequently referred to as a three-way one. I know that the Memorandum has been interpreted in various ways. I have seen letters that interpreted it one way, and some that interpreted it another way. I cannot see, myself, how the Memorandum is something to hide behind as to what the issue really is. Relationships are one thing; team work is another.

Hutcheson. I think we ought to understand that neither the TVA nor the States has ever said of the SCS that it can't come into the Valley. They have no authority to say it. They have suggested and argued that they thought the best way would be to come in under an agreement.

Gaston. No one has objected to coming under an agreement. The principles established under the three-way understanding do not include specifically what the real issue is. That is the only way that I can interpret it.

Hutcheson. Could the Tennessee Valley States have stopped the SCS from coming into this region if they wanted to and have they ever tried to do anything about trying to stop them except to get together?

Gaston. If you really want me to answer that, I'll give you my personal view off the record.

Cooper. Do you wish to continue or shall we proceed with the plans laid out?

Chance. This thing has been hammered and hammered. Let us go on the tour.

Accordingly, the Conference adjourned at 4 p.m. to meet next on Wednesday, October 6, 1948, in Charlotte, North Carolina.

APPENDIX

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROCEEDINGS
TWENTY-NINTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCEPhoenix Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky
Wednesday, April 7, 1948

* * * * *

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* * * * *

ROLL OF CONFERENCE^{1/}Alabama

Davis, P. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn
 Funchess, M. J., Dean, School of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural
 Experiment Station, Auburn

Georgia

Brown, Walter S., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens

^{1/} See text, p. 11.

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Kentucky

Cooper, Thomas, Dean, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and
Director, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension
Service, Lexington

Mississippi

Jones, L. I., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, State College

North Carolina

Schaub, I. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh

Tennessee

Chance, Frank S., Vice Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville
McLeod, J. H., Acting Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville
McReynolds, E. C., Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, College of Agriculture,
Knoxville

Virginia

Daughtrey, W. H., Administrative Assistant to the Director, Agricultural
Extension Service, Blacksburg
Hutcheson, T. B., Dean, School of Agriculture, Blacksburg

Tennessee Valley Authority

Kilbourne, Richard E., Assistant Director, Division of Forestry Relations,
Norris
Kline, L. V., Chief, Forestry Investigations Branch, Division of Forestry
Relations, Norris
McAmis, J. C., Office of Chief Conservation Engineer, Knoxville

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Back, N. A., Office of the Secretary, Washington
Gaston, T. L., Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service, Washington
Gray, Charles G., Experiment Station Administrator (Veterinarian), Office of
Experiment Stations, Washington
McArdle, R. E., Assistant Chief, U. S. Forest Service, Washington
Williamson, H. H., Assistant Director, representing M. L. Wilson, Director,
Extension Service, Washington

ROSTER

Correlating Committee

Cooper, Thomas, representing land-grant colleges, Lexington, Kentucky
 McAmis, J. C., representing Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Clayton, C. F., Executive Secretary, Knoxville, Tennessee

PROGRAM^{2/}

Morning Session

- Opening of Conference Thomas Cooper, Chairman
- I. Report of Correlating Committee Thomas Cooper, Chairman
- II. Reports of Standing Committees
- Committee on Organization I. O. Schaub, Chairman
- Committee on Cooperatives L. I. Jones, Chairman
- Committee on Resource Utilization Frank S. Chance, Chairman
- Committee on Biological and Physical
 Research Russell Coleman, Chairman
- Committee on Extension and Resident
 Teaching P. O. Davis, Chairman

Luncheon

Arrangements have been made for a group luncheon, to begin at 12:15 p.m., at the Phoenix Hotel. At the luncheon, Dr. C. E. Brehm, Acting President, University of Tennessee, will address the Conference.

Afternoon Session

- III. Significant recent developments in farm forestry in the Tennessee Valley
- Woodland management and reforestation Kenneth J. Seigworth
- Investigations and research L. V. Kline
- IV. Other business
- V. Adjournment of Conference

^{2/} See text, p. 11.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE^{3/}

by
Thomas Cooper, Chairman

PROGRESS REPORT

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee ValleySpecial Advisory Committee

The Special Advisory Committee met in Dean Cooper's office, University of Kentucky, January 31. This was the fourth meeting of the committee. Directors P. O. Davis and I. O. Schaub represented the land-grant colleges of the Valley States. Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan, Mr. J. C. Dykes, and Mr. A. R. Spillers represented the U. S. Department of Agriculture. From the TVA, in addition to its official representatives on the committee (Messrs. George Gant and Neil Bass), Mr. Willis M. Baker was present to participate in a discussion of forestry problems, and Mr. J. C. McAmis attended in the capacity of a member of the Correlating Committee. Dean Cooper also attended as a member of the Correlating Committee; and Mr. C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, was present.

Two major topics were discussed:

1. Problems in the field of forestry, relating to
 - a. Need for public forest land acquisition
 - b. Coordinated forest research program
 - c. Duplication of effort in forestry
2. The Soil Conservation Service Problem

A statement was made to the committee regarding the report on TVA-REA relationships in the Valley which the Correlating Committee asked those agencies to prepare and submit to that committee. Mr. Gant stated that conferences between the REA and the TVA had been held pursuant to this recommendation and that a report is in preparation and will be available in a relatively short time.

The forestry problem was then taken up. Willis M. Baker, Director, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, was requested to open the discussion. Mr. Baker stated that conferences had been held between representatives of the Division of Forestry Relations and the U. S. Forest Service on the basis of which he had prepared a statement which he wished to present for the consideration of the committee. Mr. Baker then read the following

^{3/} See text, p. 11.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

statement:

COORDINATION OF THE FORESTRY PROGRAM IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY
BY TVA AND THE FOREST SERVICE

Since 1933, when the Tennessee Valley Authority was established, TVA and the Forest Service have worked together effectively through their many mutual interests in advancing forestry in the Valley region. Until 1942, when the Civilian Conservation Corps became inactive, the Authority's cooperative projects with the state agencies in reforestation and watershed protection were advanced very materially by TVA use of CCC camps administered by the Forest Service.

During the war years, TVA was able to supplement the interests and efforts of the Forest Service and the War Production Board in conducting a large part of the TPWP program throughout the Valley area. Considerable help was also provided to the Service's forest reappraisal project.

In addition to these and other special projects, there has been similar liaison between TVA and the Forest Service in the continuing forestry activities specifically mentioned in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946, to Dean Cooper.

1. Survey of Needs for Public Forest Land Acquisition

TVA will be glad to participate with the Forest Service and all other interested agencies in a survey of the Tennessee Valley to determine what needs may exist for public forest land acquisition. Information obtained by TVA from its Valley-wide inventory of forest resources and from other investigations should be exceedingly helpful to the conduct of such a survey.

In recognition of the Forest Service's responsibility as custodian of national forest lands managed for forest production and watershed protection, and to avoid duplication in federal land management, some 47,000 acres of reservoir lands acquired by TVA within National Forest purchase units in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, have been transferred to the Forest Service, together with the recreational use of the impounded waters. Other transfers are now in process or contemplated. Conversely, small tracts of national forest land have been transferred to TVA where needed for reservoir or power development. A sixty-acre, permanent-level lake on an arm of Hiwassee Reservoir within the Nantahala National Forest was constructed cooperatively for recreational use. On several occasions each agency has assisted the other in providing fire protection for national forest or TVA lands, until permanent arrangements for fire control could be completed.

2. Study of Forest Research Needs and Development of a Coordinated Program

Under a memorandum of understanding developed between TVA and the Forest Service on January 9, 1939 (Contract TV-36607), there has

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been effective cooperation between TVA and the several forest experiment stations in the forest survey, in the annual census of lumber production conducted with the Bureau of the Census, and in many special war-time studies carried on with or for WPB, OPA, and other federal agencies.

The Southeastern (Appalachian) Forest Experiment Station has cooperated with TVA in a comprehensive reforestation study on TVA lands in eastern Tennessee, which already has yielded valuable information for general application. The Forest Products Laboratory has been most helpful in several investigations of improved wood utilization. The Southern Forest Experiment Station is now planning to extend its forest research program with the development of work centers in the Tennessee Valley area. Upon invitation, TVA foresters have become members of the Research Councils of the Southern and Southeastern stations.

Through the many contacts and periodic conferences now developed between TVA and the Forest Service, forest research projects of mutual interest are well coordinated. Within the past year the Forest Service joined with TVA in developing a comprehensive and coordinated study of fence-post preservation with the agricultural experiment stations in five of the Tennessee Valley states. The TVA is ready at any time to participate with the Forest Service and the other interested agencies in investigating the need for additional forestry research in the Valley region, and for further integration of the research program.

3. Cooperation with State Forestry Agencies

Both the Forest Service and TVA cooperate with the local agencies in the Valley states concerned with fire control, woodland management, and reforestation. In each instance the work of TVA supplements and intensifies that of the Forest Service without duplication of effort and without causing problems of jurisdiction or administration.

Conferences with officials of the Forest Service at the local, regional, and national levels have revealed mutual agreement as to the need for and effectiveness of the TVA activities to intensify federal assistance to the Tennessee Valley states through demonstrations of far-reaching significance. TVA has consistently supported the Forest Service operations under the Clarke-McNary Act, and at one time specifically endorsed expansion of this program of state aid in fire control before the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry.

Through periodic conferences, plans and methods are discussed jointly. Within the past year all of the TVA forestry projects have been discussed in considerable detail with the Regional Forester and his staff in the Atlanta office, and with an Assistant Chief of the Forest Service and appropriate staff in the Washington office. Good understanding exists between TVA and the Forest Service at all levels, and the cooperation which has always existed is being strengthened further at every opportunity as specific projects develop. To assure the continuance and further development of TVA-Forest Service liaison in relationships with cooperating state agencies, it is suggested that conferences between the appropriate staffs of the TVA and the Forest Service be held regularly at least once a year.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The statement presented by Mr. Baker was accepted and approved by the committee.

Following the presentation of Mr. Baker's statement, Mr. A. R. Spillers, Chief, Cooperative Forestry Management Division, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was asked to make a statement of the viewpoints of the Forest Service. Mr. Spillers quoted from an address by Secretary Anderson before the American Forest Congress in Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1946, to express the major points in the program of the Forest Service, as follows:

First, public cooperative aids to the private forestland owner, and particularly the small owner. Some are already in effect, but on too small scale. Several are administered through or in cooperation with State forestry agencies.

Second, public control of cutting and other forest practices on private lands, sufficient to stop forest destruction and to keep these lands reasonably productive.

Third, expansion and intensified management of public forest lands--Federal, State and community.

Mr. Spillers stated that it was true that the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Forest Service are working together satisfactorily on the present everyday detail assignments. The specific points brought out in the Secretary's letter have been discussed by the Forest Service and Mr. Baker in Washington and for the most part these minor differences already have been ironed out. Mr. Spillers also agreed with Mr. Baker that it would be a good idea to have a conference occasionally in the future to reconcile any differences that might present themselves. He stated, however, that there was at least one fundamental difference in policy between the two Federal organizations.

In order to make clear the policy of the Forest Service, Mr. Spillers re-read the part of the Secretary's speech given before the American Forest Congress in Washington, D. C., on October 4 to 9. He pointed out that the Secretary of the Interior had in general endorsed the Secretary of Agriculture's program and that the American Forestry Association also had in general in effect endorsed the Secretary of Agriculture's program. He showed how this program was being used to solve the principal forestry problems facing the country today. A series of charts were passed to each member of the committee and they were explained to show the great importance of growing wood in the small forest ownerships. It was explained that the work needed with the small owners is broadly of four types: 1. Education, 2. Management Assistance, 3. Help in Planting, 4. Fire Protection. All four of these aids are covered by the Secretary's first point in his forestry program and these four items, plus research, constitute just about all the work that the Department is doing now in working with private forest owners. Mr. Spillers went on to explain how the Nation as a whole also needed, however, the items mentioned in the second and third parts of the Secretary's program.

Mr. Spillers pointed out that the main stumbling block in cooperation between the Forest Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority was that the

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TVA has actively and publicly opposed the second point outlined in the Secretary's program. He mentioned Mr. Clapp's statement at Swarthmore College in which Mr. Clapp praised TVA's "voluntary methods" as opposed to "enforced and restrictive regulation of privately-owned forests."

A statement was made by Mr. Clayton to the effect that there has been a growing awareness in the Tennessee Valley of the importance of farm forestry and that much has been accomplished in recent years in the extension and improvement of cooperative relations among public agencies in dealing with this problem. Mr. Spillers read figures from the recent reappraisal study which was worked on by foresters all over the country, including those in TVA employ, which showed that for the Nation as a whole 64 percent of the cutting is poor and destructive whereas for the Tennessee Valley 83 percent of the cutting is poor and destructive.

On motion of Director Schaub, seconded by Director Davis, the committee expressed approval of the Federal-State arrangements involving work in the field of forestry in the Tennessee Valley.

On the Soil Conservation Service problem, Mr. Brannan held that the question of the channeling of funds has been the stumbling block, and stated that there appears to be no avenue for going ahead until that basic question has been settled. He stated as the Department's position that this question is not pertinent to the situation in the Tennessee Valley alone; that the Valley presents no special case in this context; and that, therefore, the Department cannot accept a solution as valid in the Tennessee Valley which is not, for the same reasons, equally valid in other parts of the country. Mr. Brannan also expressed the view that the Department should be released from any further obligation and should be free to proceed in the Valley with its normal work unless the committee could show a reasonable prospect of reaching a solution of the problem.

Director Schaub presented the following proposals, which were adopted:

1. Agencies agree to participate in a joint survey to determine a program for each group of farms having similar characteristics.
2. Each agency agrees that all operations will be carried out according to its responsibilities and will conform to the joint plan as set forth in No. 1 above.
3. Set up a committee of specialists to prepare a sound, workable method for developing the program as agreed to in Nos. 1 and 2.

It was agreed that the proposed technical committee will consist of six people, two to be appointed by the colleges, two by the Department, and two by the Authority. Membership of the Technical Committee on Joint Survey Method and Procedure in the Tennessee Valley is as follows:

John Blackmore, Agriculturist, Tennessee Valley Authority

R. D. Hockensmith, Chief, Division of Conservation Surveys,
Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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Neil W. Johnson, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

J. W. Moon, Assistant Director, Division of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority

Brice Ratchford, In Charge, Extension Farm Management, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College

R. M. Reaves, Assistant District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute

The Technical Committee met in Raleigh, North Carolina, on February 20 and 21. The committee elected Mr. R. D. Hockensmith chairman and requested Mr. C. F. Clayton to serve as its secretary.

At its first meeting, the Technical Committee sought to reach an understanding of the character and scope of its assignment. The committee gave its major attention, however, to the problems involved in formulating a joint method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms in each significant group. The committee developed some preliminary materials on this subject for further study by members of the committee before its next meeting.

The second meeting of the Technical Committee was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on March 15 and 16. At its meeting, the committee reached the conclusion that a report covering a method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms is incomplete without the inclusion of a statement to show the relationship of that process to the process of working out detailed farm plans for individual farms and the essential steps necessary to accomplish this phase of the total job. Accordingly, the committee agreed to prepare a report to cover both phases of the total job, as follows:

First phase. A joint method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms in each significant group (including in this phase of the report a proposed organization, a proposed area, and an estimate of the probable time and cost involved in the initial trial of the method).

Second phase. A joint method and procedure for extending and applying the results of the first phase to individual farms in each significant farm group.

It is expected that a report of the Technical Committee along the lines indicated will be submitted to the Special Advisory Committee soon. As soon as the report is available, arrangements will be made for a meeting of the Special Advisory Committee to consider the report and make appropriate recommendations to the principals.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

In summary, the Special Advisory Committee:

1. Agreed that federal-state cooperative relationships in the field of forestry are on a satisfactory basis in the Tennessee Valley, and endorsed a proposal for regular joint conferences between the Forest Service and the TVA to promote and facilitate continued cooperation.
2. Recognized that differences in viewpoints exist regarding the proposed use of regulatory measures in the field of forestry, but that these differences do not preclude effective cooperation in education, research, and public services in forestry in the Tennessee Valley.
3. Agreed to work jointly in the formulation of farm program and plans in the Tennessee Valley on the basis of technical methods and field procedures to be developed by a technical committee which was set up for that purpose.
4. Agreed to carry on their operations jointly in accordance with the plans jointly developed.
5. Agreed to reexamine, without prejudice, pending issues relating to channeling of funds, employment of personnel, establishment of soil conservation districts, etc., in the light of facts and experience obtained in their joint field work.
6. Recognized that the cooperative work proposed is to be undertaken in mutual good faith and in the mutual conviction that such a joint effort will contribute to a solution of the pending issues.

The Special Advisory Committee agreed to express as the sense of the meeting that progress had been made on the solution of the problems under discussion.

On March 26, an official report of the transactions of the Special Advisory Committee was transmitted to the members of the committee for the information of their respective agencies and institutions.

Recommendations of Secretary Anderson

Members of the Conference will recall that Secretary Anderson, in his letter of March 28, 1946, suggested that the Special Advisory Committee consider, in addition to the Soil Conservation Service matter, certain other major topics, as follows:

1. Problems and relationships in the field of forestry
2. Problems in the field of research
3. Improved working relationships with action programs

SECRETARY ANDERSON'S LETTER

Perhaps it will be helpful to take a few minutes at this time to review the positions reached with respect to the Secretary's recommendations. To revert first to the Soil Conservation Service matter, I believe that I reflect the views of the members of the Correlating Committee and of the Special Advisory Committee in saying that definite progress is being made toward a solution of this problem.

On the matter of problems and relationships in the field of forestry, a statement satisfactory to the representatives of all agencies on the Special Advisory Committee has been submitted to that committee and will, it is believed, prove acceptable to all agencies and institutions concerned.

With respect to the Secretary's suggestions on research, you will recall that the Correlating Committee initiated, through the Committee on Research, steps to obtain background materials for the more detailed examination of problems and relationships in this field. The matter was discussed at some length at the last meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, and a motion was adopted that the general question of the research work carried on in relation to the Valley agricultural program be referred back to the Correlating Committee for further consideration. The Correlating Committee has not as yet formulated suggestions for working out mutual problems in the field of research. A report will be made to the Conference on this item at a later date.

On the matter of improving working relationships with action programs, members of the Conference will recall that the Correlating Committee made a statement to the Conference on this item at the last meeting on October 1, 1947, in which Assistant Secretary Brannan concurred, as follows:

The Correlating Committee agreed that the Secretary's letter did not mean that there are any critical problems of correlation in these fields and that, at any rate, the problems of relationships . . . could not be profitably explored at this time because of the fluid state of general policy relating to functions and activities of the Departmental agencies involved.

This statement had reference specifically to matters of relationships involving the Farm Credit Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and to the field branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. With respect to the Rural Electrification Administration, you will recall that the REA and the TVA have been requested by the Correlating Committee to prepare and submit to that committee a report of their relationships. You will recall also, as I previously reported, Mr. Gant's statement that conferences between the REA and the TVA had been held pursuant to this recommendation and that a report is in preparation and will be available in a relatively short time.

I have given this summary in order to inform the Conference as to the exact status of these matters and to get from you such suggestions as you may have to offer to facilitate further progress in the handling of the various suggestions proposed by Secretary Anderson for our consideration.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Classification and Analysis of Farms in the Tennessee Valley

Reference has already been made to steps now being taken on the initiative of the Special Advisory Committee to develop a method and procedure for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley. These steps were initiated on the basis of recommendations made by Dean Schaub to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting on January 31. My purpose in introducing the topic here is to explain to the Conference the steps taken pursuant to a statement contained in the last report of the Correlating Committee to the Conference, as follows:

It was agreed that the Executive Secretary will undertake to prepare a prospectus for such a project, for transmittal to Assistant Secretary Brannan as a basis for exploring the possibilities of cooperation along this line among the appropriate agencies in the Department of Agriculture.

This action was taken by the Correlating Committee at its meeting on July 7, 1947. Pursuant to that action, Mr. Clayton arranged a meeting which was held in Knoxville on August 22, to discuss a cooperative project on farm classification and analysis in the Tennessee Valley region. Present at this meeting were Frank Chance, Vice-Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and E. C. McReynolds, Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee; Roscoe J. Saville, Department of Agricultural Economics, Mississippi State College; J. C. McAmis and John Blackmore, of the TVA; Neil W. Johnson, BAE, USDA, and C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee.

In view of the fact that this matter is now in the hands of the Technical Committee on Joint Survey Method and Procedure in the Tennessee Valley, appointed by the Special Advisory Committee, it seems unnecessary to report fully on the Knoxville meeting of August 22. I should like, however, to quote certain excerpts from the report of this committee, since they seem to me to have a special relevance to the proposed joint project for the classification and analysis of farms in the Valley region. The statements that I have in mind are as follows:

The meeting opened with a statement from Mr. McAmis regarding current needs for the results of new research to guide the TVA program. Facilities are being developed and improved for large scale experimental manufacture of two improved forms of phosphate fertilizers--tri-calcium phosphate and calcium meta-phosphate. Under the provisions of the TVA Act these materials are to be given large scale tests on practical farms. Such testing necessitates the selection of many new unit test demonstration farms, and new research is required to insure that these farms will be adequately representative of other farms in the area.

At the same time there is need for research that will facilitate further development of the test-demonstration activity by suggesting possibilities for adjustment and development on various kinds of farms and in various areas of the Tennessee Valley.

FARM CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Similarly, there is need for research which will provide data useful in projecting the overall joint Valley program of integrated resource development and watershed protection. Specifically, there is need for data as to the costs and benefits of adjusted farming systems such as will contribute to control of water on the land.

These three examples indicate the type of research information needed by the TVA in carrying out its program, but the research results would be equally beneficial in educational programs working with individual farmers. Here even more than in other locations it will be necessary to appraise not only the effects on individual farms, but on the aggregate of all farms in the Tennessee Valley Region.

. . .

Mr. McAmis pointed out the very good base now available in detailed soil surveys, and stated that under the new limitations on TVA funds it might be necessary for TVA to shift some of its funds now used for soil surveys to support this type of study. He felt that some of the personnel who have been doing the detailed soil surveys could be especially helpful in furthering the type of study now being considered. He indicated that TVA would find it necessary to support primarily those projects that would contribute most to current needs for guidance of TVA programs and reiterated the need for research results that would assist in solving the problems raised earlier in the meeting.

Vice-Director Chance indicated that the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station could probably make one man available full time for the work, provided it was adequately supported by other interested agencies such as the experiment stations, the TVA, and the BAE.

Mr. McAmis reiterated the intent of the TVA to support the work adequately and asked Neil Johnson what contribution could be expected from the BAE. Mr. Johnson stated that he was unable to make a definite commitment at this time, but reminded the group that BAE had on previous occasions indicated its belief in the worth of the studies of this type for the Tennessee Valley region. He said that the Farm Management Division of the Bureau would consider seriously the possibility of contributing some professional assistance toward completion of the project.

Mr. Clayton recalled a statement of the Secretary of Agriculture indicating the Department's willingness to assist in the work at any time the colleges and the TVA were ready to go ahead. He suggested that Neil Johnson be asked to prepare minutes of the meeting which would be circulated to those present for comment after which pursuant to the agreement reached at the last meeting of the Correlating Committee, they would be called to the attention of Assistant Secretary Brannan to serve

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

as a prospectus of the proposed project and as a basis for exploring the possibilities of cooperation on the project among the appropriate agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The report from which the foregoing excerpts are taken was transmitted in a memorandum, dated October 7, 1947, from Mr. Neil W. Johnson, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Subsequently, as has been reported to you, Director Schaub made recommendations along similar lines to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting on January 31, 1948, and a Technical Committee has been set up to prepare and submit a report to the Special Advisory Committee on this subject.

Publication of Reports

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, referred to certain recommendations which the Committee had under consideration relating to procedure for handling publications of the Correlating Committee. It was stated that the Correlating Committee wished to withdraw these recommendations to the principals for further consideration and study. The Committee wishes to report to the Conference at this time that it is not yet prepared to make any recommendations on this subject.

Standing Committees

Membership

The following transactions, relating to membership of Standing Committees, have been taken pursuant to actions taken at the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947.

By letter dated October 7, 1947, from the Chairman of the Correlating Committee:

Director H. N. Young was transferred from the Committee on Resource Utilization to the Committee on Cooperatives.

Dean T. B. Hutcheson was transferred from the Committee on Cooperatives to the Committee on Resource Utilization.

Director Russell Coleman was appointed to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research, effective October 2, following the resignation of Dean M. J. Funchess from the chairmanship of that committee.

Dean M. J. Funchess was requested to continue to serve as a member of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research.

The parties concerned expressed willingness to accept these committee assignments.

STANDING COMMITTEES

By letter dated October 24, 1947, Dean Funchess reported that Dr. Frank W. Parker, Head, Division of Soils and Fertilizers, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture, had agreed to serve as a member of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research.

By letter dated November 3, 1947, Dean M. J. Funchess reported the appointment of Dr. Randall J. Jones, Tests and Demonstration Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, to serve as a member of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research.

By letters dated October 31, 1947, Director P. O. Davis reported the appointments of Mr. E. H. White, Director, Division of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Mr. C. A. Sheffield, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to serve as members of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

In a letter dated November 3, 1947, Director L. I. Jones reported the appointment of Mr. Sheldon L. Clement, Division of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, as a member of the Committee on Cooperatives.

On the basis of these transfers and appointments, the present membership of Standing Committees of the Conference is as follows:

Committee on Organization

I. O. Schaub, Chairman; Frank S. Chance; Russell Coleman; P. O. Davis; L. I. Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research

Russell Coleman, Chairman; M. J. Funchess; Frank W. Parker; Randall J. Jones; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Cooperatives

L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; Sheldon L. Clement; Joseph G. Knapp; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching

P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; Charles A. Sheffield; E. H. White; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Resource Utilization

Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; T. B. Hutcheson; Charles E. Kellogg; Frank J. Welch; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Proposed Reorganization

In a joint letter, dated December 15, 1947, signed by Director Russell Coleman, Chairman, Committee on Research, and Director L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, and addressed jointly to Directors P. O. Davis, I. O. Schaub, and Frank Chance, Directors Coleman and Jones transmitted to the other Chairmen of Standing Committees of the Conference, for consideration and signature, a proposal to change the Committee setup of the Conference. This proposal, dated December 15, 1947, and transmitted to the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, is as follows:

Director Tom P. Cooper
Agricultural Experiment Station
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Director Cooper:

Recently we have discussed the present organization of the Valley-States Conference since several members have raised questions as to whether or not the committee organization was developed to do the job most effectively.

After discussing this matter among ourselves and with several members of the TVA, we would like to recommend that your correlating committee give serious consideration to reorganizing the Valley-States Conference so that there will be two committees, one composed of the Experiment Station Directors and one composed of the Extension Directors.

This request is being made due to the fact that with the present committee assignments there is no clear-cut policy on which committee should handle various matters which arise at the conference. Under the present arrangement an extension director may be chairman of a committee which should concern itself largely with research problems, and likewise, an experiment station director may be chairman of a committee which has to deal with extension problems. If the deans and directors in the Valley-States Conference could be organized so that matters pertaining to research could be referred to those trained in research and matters concerned with extension problems could be directed toward individuals interested in this field, it is highly possible that the job could be accomplished more effectively than under the present arrangement. If sub-committees are needed under the supervision of the over-all research and extension committees, then that arrangement could be made.

We recognize that there are many problems involved in making this change, but we do feel that it is worthy of consideration that your correlating committee should consider it, if possible, before the spring meeting.

Very truly yours,

The letter was signed by the following chairmen of Standing Committees:

COMMITTEE REORGANIZATION

Directors Coleman, Jones, Schaub, and Davis.

In a letter dated December 19, 1947, addressed to Dr. Russell Coleman, Director Frank S. Chance, Chairman, Committee on Resource Utilization, stated his reasons for not signing the proposal, as follows:

Dr. Russell Coleman
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Coleman:

I have your letter of December 15, which was signed by you and Mr. L. I. Jones, in regard to reorganizing the Valley-States Conference. I do not wish to argue for the present committee set-up in the Valley Conference but I do not agree with the re-arrangement proposed in your letter to Director Cooper.

It seems to me that by the proposed set-up the conference would be divided in half, each half representing its own line of work and line of thinking. I am of the opinion that, in any committee arrangements that might be worked out, each committee should have a representation from both the research point of view and the extension point of view. It seems to me that such an arrangement will make for a better rounded out program and a more readily acceptable committee report to the Conference as a whole.

I am sending copies of this letter along with your letter to other members of the organization committee.

Very truly yours,
/s/ F. S. Chance
F. S. Chance
Vice Director

The Correlating Committee will be very glad to consider and make recommendations to the Conference regarding the proposed changes in the Committee set-up, but regrets to report that the Committee has not had an opportunity to give the matter the necessary study and is, therefore, not in a position to report its recommendations at this time. It is the suggestion of the Correlating Committee, therefore, that the Conference take no specific action on the proposal at this meeting, in order that the Committee may have an opportunity to study the problem carefully. However, the Correlating Committee would welcome expressions of viewpoints at this time by members of the Conference which might be helpful to the Committee in considering and developing recommendations on the proposal.

Correlators

In view of the fact that a responsible official of the Tennessee Valley Authority now serves on each of the Standing Committees of the Conference (except the Committee on Organization), it is recommended that the office of correlator of the several Standing Committees be abolished. It is also

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

recommended that the Chairman of the Committee on Organization consider appointment of a responsible official of the Tennessee Valley Authority to serve as a member of that committee.

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley
as a Procedure in Government

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee submitted recommendations regarding the proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government and advised the Conference that the viewpoints of the Committee had been reported to the principals in a letter dated September 18, 1947. For the further information of the Conference, the Committee desires to submit the following letter:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
Knoxville, Tennessee

Sept. 26, 1947

Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dean Cooper:

Mr. Clapp has asked me to reply to your letter of August 18 reporting on the action of the Correlating Committee relative to the recommendation of the Valley Conference on a study of the regional program as a procedure in government.

TVA is in full agreement with the action of your committee. We appreciate the interest of the Valley Conference and of the Correlating Committee in studies of this nature. At the same time, we realize that such studies involve the interest of other agencies cooperating in the region. Because of the importance of the Memorandum of Understanding and because of the intense interest of your committee and the Valley Conference, we will be pleased to keep you informed, through the TVA representative on the Correlating Committee, about developments in this general field of regional administration.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George F. Gant
George F. Gant
General Manager

RURAL HOUSING

Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

As reported to the Conference at its meeting on October 1, 1947, the parties concerned were advised by letter dated August 21, 1947, of the recommendations of the Correlating Committee regarding a proposal to initiate a regional project on rural housing in the Tennessee Valley. The Committee desires to submit, for the information of the Conference, the following letter in further reference to this subject:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
Knoxville, Tennessee

Sept. 26, 1947

Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dean Cooper:

Mr. Clapp has asked me to reply to your letter of August 21 reporting on the action of the Correlating Committee in its meeting of July 7 relative to the proposed joint coordinated regional project in the field of housing.

I am sure that in tabling this matter the Correlating Committee did not mean to imply that housing was not a pressing problem in the Tennessee Valley region as well as in other parts of the nation. I am sure, also, that this action was not meant to prevent the seven Valley Colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or TVA, individually or together, from dealing with some of the more significant aspects of the housing problem. In other words, as we read your letter recording the Committee's action, we construe it to mean that the Correlating Committee as such did not at this time feel that it could make a contribution to the problem, but that this expression on the part of the Correlating Committee would not preclude action by any of the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding as seemed appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George F. Gant
George F. Gant
General Manager

U. S. Department of Agriculture Estimates of Production
Goals for Agriculture

The Conference may recall that the subject of USDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture was given some consideration by the Committee on Resource

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Utilization at one time and that the subject was discussed briefly by the Correlating Committee at its meeting on July 7, 1947. At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee reported that Mr. Brannan had said that he would like to take up the problem for discussion in the Department, with a view to proposing a workable plan for the handling of this matter. On July 14, 1947, Assistant Secretary Brannan made a further statement on the subject in the following letter, which is submitted for the information and consideration of the Conference:

July 14, 1947

Dean Thomas P. Cooper
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dean:

As agreed during the meeting of the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee on July 7 in your office, I referred Item 11, "USDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture" of the agenda to Mr. Philip F. Aylesworth for comment. Mr. Aylesworth submitted a memorandum from which the following is taken:

It is the opinion of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that they had completed their part in the TVA benchwork study when the preliminary report "Adjustments in Agricultural Production in the Tennessee Valley" was issued. However, they express the willingness to do what they can in the event that the TVA desires continued cooperation with the Bureau.

The production adjustment study carried on as a cooperative project between the Land-Grant Colleges and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics during the war years to provide a research background for studying production problems and possibilities made an extremely valuable contribution to the production program. There is considerable value to be gained in continuing such a project to provide production background information for state and national outlook work. Refinements such as those suggested of expressing production possibilities in terms of units of production as well as acres of crops and numbers of livestock would add further to the value of the work.

It is not planned to continue this production adjustment study as a national project. However, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will continue to work with those states that desire to carry on the project. At the present time approximately one-third of the states have indicated an active interest and desire to continue the work. The preliminary outlook framework and other materials will be furnished these states even though uniformity of procedure will be less essential.

Even though there will not be a nation-wide project in production adjustment research there will be need for State Production

PRODUCTION GOALS

Adjustment Committees as points of contact for getting state and local judgment on production goals and production problems that may arise from time to time.

It would appear to be a very worthwhile undertaking for the states in the TVA to undertake such a project. This information would form a sound basis for breaking down the proposed production goals. The production goal information suggested by the Department will be stated in terms of both acreage or numbers and units of production. The further breakdown or refinement of these suggested goals within the states is necessarily a job for the state personnel operating through the medium of the State USDA Council. With background data from a production adjustment study these goals could be shown separately for the Tennessee Valley.

If you or the other members of the Correlating Committee have further suggestions, I will be pleased to receive them. I am sending copies of this letter to Messrs. J. C. McAmis and C. F. Clayton.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Charles F. Brannan
Assistant Secretary

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Developments in Farm Forestry in the Tennessee Valley

The Correlating Committee wishes to express its deep satisfaction in being able to present to you the statement submitted by Mr. Baker to the Special Advisory Committee in regard to cooperative relationships in the field of forestry in the Tennessee Valley. All of you are familiar with the arrangements which have been worked out under the Norris-Doxey Act. It is felt that these arrangements have attracted a high degree of local interest in the forestry program and that much more effective results are being achieved. On the question of Federal-State relationships in the field of forestry, there appears to be only one area of difference, that is, on the issue of regulation. From other standpoints, there appears to be a high degree of mutuality among the TVA, the Forest Service, and the State institutions and agencies.

Some of you may recall Dean Schaub's suggestion, which was adopted by the Conference at its meeting on March 4, 1941, to direct the autumn meeting of the Conference to a discussion of administrative questions and the spring meeting to a discussion of technical or subject-matter questions. Although I am sure we have not strictly adhered to this arrangement, we all recognized the importance of giving appropriate attention, from time to time, to strictly technical or subject-matter questions.

The Correlating Committee felt, therefore, that it would be especially appropriate, in view of the excellent progress that is being made in the field of farm forestry,

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

to ask representatives of the Division of Forestry Relations of the Tennessee Valley Authority to give us a picture of significant recent developments in this important field, both in respect to woodland management and reforestation and to investigations and research.

This presentation may be regarded as a supplement to the statements on forestry in the Valley made to the Conference by Mr. Richard Kilbourne at the meeting on April 3, 1946, and by Mr. Willis M. Baker at the meeting on October 2, 1946. Taken together, these three statements should contribute valuable information and background for the examination of problems in the field of research, as suggested in Secretary Anderson's letter, and may well provide us with a useful clue as to procedure for bringing together similar materials in other fields of cooperative research in the Valley.

Mr. Kenneth J. Seigworth^{4/}, Chief, Forest Development Branch, and Mr. L. V. Kline, Chief, Forestry Investigations Branch, Division of Forestry Relations, TVA, are with us today and will lead in the discussion of this subject at the afternoon session.

Next Meeting of Conference

The Correlating Committee recommends that the next meeting of the Conference be held in Charlotte, North Carolina, on Wednesday, October 6, 1948.

This concludes the Correlating Committee's report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH^{5/} by Russell Coleman, Chairman^{6/}

The Committee on Biological and Physical Research has conducted its summary and analysis of the results from the southern valley experiment stations on crop response to phosphate fertilizer. This work has been done largely by Dr. Howard T. Rogers under the supervision of the Research Committee and an excellent job has already been completed for the Alabama work. This study is under way in four other states and as soon as the work for the valley is completed, a regional report covering this project will be made.

The purpose of this study is to take stock and determine what has been done in the various states with respect to phosphorus investigations. The information obtained in this study will be most valuable to all the states in planning future phosphorus investigations.

^{4/} Mr. Richard Kilbourne presented the statement for Mr. Seigworth, who was unable to be present. (See text, p. 26.)

^{5/} See text, p. 26.

^{6/} In the absence of Director Coleman, this report was read by Director M. J. Funchess.

PHOSPHATE EXPERIMENTS

A symposium on "Behavior of Phosphorus in Soils" was held at the Muscle Shoals laboratory January 22-23. This conference was called at the suggestion of the Committee on Research of the Valley-States Conference and was a follow-up to a previous exploratory meeting dealing with this subject at Biloxi, Mississippi, in January 1947.

Participating in the symposium were representatives from each of the seven agricultural experiment stations in the Valley states, the U.S.D.A., and TVA staff members from the Departments of Agricultural Relations and Chemical Engineering.

Highlights of the Symposium

- (1) Laboratory methods to determine fixation of phosphorus by soils are somewhat arbitrary and do not represent the extent to which applied phosphate is made unavailable for crops under field conditions. There is need for standardizing laboratory procedures and better interpretation of laboratory results in relation to the mechanism of fixation.
- (2) Reports from all the Valley states indicated the low efficiency, usually not over 10 per cent, of recovery by crops of applied phosphate. This was true even under conditions of long rotations over a period of several years. Since phosphorus is not leached out of the soil by rainfall, that which was not recovered by the crop either remained in the soil or was lost by erosion.
- (3) Long-time field experiments in several states indicated the excellent crop yields resulting from residual effects after phosphate applications had been discontinued. This pointed up the need for a better understanding of the nature of phosphorus fixation since it appears that much of the so-called fixed phosphorus is available to crops over a rather long period.
- (4) Results presented by three states indicated that much of the applied phosphate was probably lost through erosion, even on rather level land. This loss ranged from 25 to as much as 70 per cent in different experiments in which row crops predominated in the rotations. The importance of further investigations of this problem under different soil and crop conditions was emphasized particularly since this matter has been little recognized in the past.
- (5) A better understanding of the mechanism of phosphate fixation in soils may make possible the development of a fertilizer which would be fixed to a minimum extent but still would be sufficiently available to supply crop needs.

The group was impressed with the research facilities available at the Shoals and recommended that a similar meeting be held there again next year.

In addition to the above activities of the committee, I would like to report that a National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee has been formed at the National level and it is the intention of this group to correlate the work at the National level with that in the Tennessee Valley. From the National Committee a Subcommittee

REFORESTATION

on Phosphorus has been formed to study and make recommendations with respect to needed research and how it might best be carried out. The work already under way by this Committee on studying phosphorus investigations in the Valley should make a definite contribution to this National program.

REFORESTATION AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY^{7/}

by

Kenneth J. Seigworth, Chief
Forest Development Branch
Division of Forestry Relations
Tennessee Valley Authority

For a number of years I have read the proceedings of the Valley States Conferences. I appreciate your interest in some cooperative projects in the field of forest resource development which are going forward in the Valley smoothly and with a reasonable degree of success. One of these is the Tennessee Valley Reforestation Project.

Perhaps I should note that Reforestation is not necessarily the most important forestry activity in the Tennessee Valley, but it is a splendid example of inter-agency-landowner collaboration. Reforestation as an activity is also important because it provides an opportunity for nearly every landowner in the Valley to participate in restoration and development of the forest resource. In addition, tree planting, where labor is provided by landowners themselves, has proved to be a most effective indirect influence in forest fire control and in stimulating interest in the management of existing woodlands.

The reforestation project as currently operating in the Valley evolved from and is based on these elements:

1. The size of the job--estimated at approximately one million acres (300,000 seriously eroded acres, 300,000 acres of either idle or abandoned inherently poor farm lands, and 400,000 acres of understocked woodlands.)
2. The concept and policy of the Clarke-McNary Act which provides for federal subsidy to states and landowners in the production and distribution of forest tree seedlings plus some twenty years of experience throughout the United States in the operation of reforestation under this Act.
3. Eight years of CCC camp tree planting experience in the Valley; several years of Soil Conservation and U. S. Forest Service experience with the Shelter-Belt project in the Middle West; plus several years of additional experience in the Tennessee Valley where landowners planted trees with their own labor in areas not covered by CCC camps.

^{7/} Statement made at the Twenty-Ninth Valley-States Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, Wednesday, April 7, 1948. In the absence of Mr. Seigworth, the statement was read by Mr. Richard Kilbourne. (See text, p. 26.)

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4. Extended discussions with the Valley-state foresters, Valley-state Agricultural Services, and representatives of the U. S. Forest Service.
5. General agreement on the part of all interested agencies that the reforestation job in the Valley should be done within a generation if at all possible; belief on the part of an occasional Extension Service and State Division of Forestry representative that the job could be done in a reasonable period of time if the facilities of all the interested public agencies could be brought together in effective combination.
6. TVA's interest and responsibility for insuring that these million acres contribute their fair share to protection of the watershed and to regional development.

Out of this widespread experience and from the conclusions of state and TVA representatives here is the project concept which emerged and which has been incorporated into formal project documents in six of the seven Valley states:

1. TVA produces forest tree seedlings in the numbers and species as requested by the state foresters. These are available to any landowner in the Valley without cash charge.
2. Landowners apply for seedlings in writing and agree to plant and protect them.
3. Farmers' applications for seedlings are routed through and approved by the Extension Service. Other landowners apply to local representatives of the State Division of Forestry. (In Tennessee, at the State Forester's request and with the concurrence of the Agricultural Extension Service, the county agent handles all applications as the representative of both state agencies.)
4. State and TVA representatives jointly arrange and coordinate shipping schedules for delivery of the seedlings from the TVA nurseries and arrange for landowners to be present for group deliveries of the trees to community centers throughout the region.
5. In practically all instances the trees are delivered by truck from the TVA nurseries to community centers. In Alabama, the trees are picked up at the Muscle Shoals Nursery by the State Division of Forestry. In Virginia, trees are shipped by TVA truck to Bristol and redistributed from there by the Virginia Forest Service.
6. All interested agencies--State Divisions of Forestry, Agricultural Extension Services, service clubs, timber industries, landowner associations, and TVA--promote and encourage the activity through such ever devices as are respectively available to them.

Operation of this activity under this concept was initiated in the first year after the end of the war. Results to date have been more than encouraging. For example, in 1946-1947, the second post-war year, five and one-half million seedlings were distributed and planted. In 1947-1948, the season just closed, ten and one-half million trees were planted. Seed is currently going into the ground to produce

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seventeen million seedlings for use during the planting season which will begin this coming fall. Estimated requirements for the 1949-1950 season, two years hence, are 23 million seedlings. The goal of 30 to 35 million seedlings a year is in sight. This means that the reforestation job can probably be done within a 30 to 35-year period.

Systematic annual appraisals made by the state agencies and TVA representatives disclose that survival has been exceptional; that there has been negligible waste in the seedlings through failure to plant or improper planting; that interest in reforestation is growing at an increasing rate; and that fire is rapidly disappearing as a problem in communities where a significant number of landowners have planted trees.

Success of the Tennessee Valley Reforestation Project may be attributed principally to the fact that each of the interested public agencies has taken its responsibilities seriously and has demonstrated willingness and ability to work effectively with the other agencies. Technical success may be attributed principally to the fact that the procedure automatically involves personal contact somewhere along the line between a competent representative of one of the state agencies and the tree planter. This insures sound selection of species for the site at hand and that the tree planter has instruction in how to care for and plant his trees.

During exploratory discussions with state representatives, it appeared that a number of major relationship problems might be encountered in attempting to operate this project under this concept. This has not been the case. There have, of course, been and perhaps always will be a number of coordination and procedural problems because the physical job of distributing as many as twenty million trees to ten to fifteen thousand separate landowners in 125 counties in seven states in a period of approximately three months is inherently a complicated one. There have, however, been no jurisdictional problems. This may be attributed to the good faith and skill of the participating agencies and to the fact that the job is big enough to challenge the skills and facilities of all interested groups.

From the TVA viewpoint, reforestation in the Tennessee Valley is proceeding splendidly. It is one of the most satisfying and gratifying activities in which I personally have been engaged in twenty years of state and federal work. Results obtained to date and as forecast for the future are splendid testimonials to effective teamwork on the part of the Agricultural Extension Services and the State Divisions of Forestry, both at State office and at field levels, in the respective Valley states.

Big Lick Community Forestry Demonstration

The community forestry project at Big Lick in Cumberland County, Tennessee, is a significant development during the past year. Here 65 landowners, both as individuals and as a community group, have joined forces with the Agricultural Extension Service, the State Division of Forestry, and TVA so as to fully develop the forest resource on 6,000 acres of woodland--approximately 50 percent of the land area of the community.

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In most respects, Big Lick is a typical Cumberland Mountain rural community. Average income is low. There are no local or nearby industries to provide outside sources of income. The woodland has been heavily cut over, repeatedly burned, and generally grazed. Stands are mostly mountain hardwoods containing less than 1,000 board feet per acre of low-quality timber. Typically, individual landowners have made stumpage sales as a sawmill operator expressed interest or as the need for cash was acute. Several years ago the Farmers Association, a business cooperative, purchased a sawmill on the assumption that timber operators had been getting most of the available profit from the timber and that this might be retained in the community. Unfortunately, the community sawmill moved from place to place and was generally operated much like the typical, portable "pecker-wood." The community soon discovered that this was not the answer to the local need. Community leaders felt, however, that the forest resource should be making a much more important contribution to individual and group income, but they didn't know how the opportunity might be realized. The present community forestry project had its origin in a request to the county agent for help on what to do with some church-owned forest property. The county agent and the extension forester turned to TVA for some technical assistance.

Reconnaissance of the area and discussions with County Agent Looney and community leaders suggested the desirability of looking at all of the woodland and its developmental possibilities for the entire community. At a regularly scheduled community meeting the question was raised as to whether members of the community were interested enough to participate in a careful stock-taking of the resource and its possibilities. It soon developed that this was precisely what the community wanted to do.

An inventory analysis of the woodland situation was made on an individual property basis, but the data were collected in such a way that they could be pulled together for all of the 65 ownerships. TVA foresters helped the county agent and each landowner in these surveys. These interesting discoveries were made:

The woodland generally was in relatively poor shape, but one or two ownerships, which had been protected from fire and grazing and from overcutting, offered splendid evidence as to what might be done on all ownerships. The community needed annually approximately 100,000 board feet of lumber and fence posts for local construction and maintenance. Growth projections indicated that the resource, over approximately a 30-year period, could produce not only the quantities of timber needed locally, but in addition, a surplus of approximately 200,000 board feet which could be sold.

In order to realize this additional production certain definite things had to be done. Fire had to be stopped. Ordinarily fire burned over a large proportion of the woodland every year; it not only reduced the quality of merchantable or near merchantable trees, but was rapidly eliminating reproduction. Woodland grazing had to be stopped because this too was rapidly eliminating all reproduction on which the future of the woodland depended. Trees must be harvested selectively on the principle of economic maturity, and the volume of harvesting had to be controlled on each ownership so that there would always be an adequate stand of growing stock to produce further yields.

It was also found that the timber might well be processed locally by a centrally located sawmill. It further seemed that a small, commercial-sized fence post

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

plant to treat posts for local use and for outside sale might be a desirable plant addition for some time in the future.

Facts about the resource and its responsibilities were presented at another community meeting called for this express purpose. As the inventory progressed, each of the landowners had, of course, started some thinking about possibilities, and wherever the opportunity offered, the county agent and the foresters planted the community approach idea. At the group meeting, it was found that community leaders had already carried their thinking to the point of suggesting action in a positive forestry project. Decision was reached in the meeting that all of the technical recommendations made good sense and that each of them should be adopted as rapidly as possible.

Thus the project is going forward. It was recommended that 545 acres of understocked woodlands be reforested; one-fourth of this planting has already been done. The State Division of Forestry provided the community with firefighting equipment and trained community members in fire control methods; already this year two fires were detected and suppressed while still small. The cooperatively-owned sawmill, formerly subcontracted to an individual, has now been established on a permanent foundation in a central location and is turning out lumber. A planer has been purchased and is available to dress lumber locally rather than in Crossville, some 12 miles away, as was formerly the case. The fencepost treating plant is prominently in community thinking and will probably be established when some of the debt incurred in renovating the sawmill has been liquidated.

Members of the Big Lick Community realize that they are doing some pioneering. They also realize that they have already made some expensive mistakes. For example, on the basis of a whim of the moment, they changed their sawmill from a left-hand to a right-hand; this upset the technically sound plant and yard layout which had been developed for community use and now they are faced with some expensive site rearrangement. An expensive power unit was purchased without the benefit of technical guidance; the fact that it has no reverse gear detracts seriously from its efficient use. Purchase of the planer at this stage was probably unwise; a portion of the money used for this unit might better have been spent for a sawdust chain to eliminate manual handling of sawdust. Arrangements for supervising sawmill operations are not yet sound.

Despite prior cautions from technical workers and for unexplained reasons, the community made these expensive mistakes. However, they learned that timber manufacturing requires its own special skills and organizational talents, and they are now in the process of making sound working adjustments. There is every reason to believe that the operation will shake down on a sound profitable basis and that the whole project will go forward as intended.

Here are some observations or conclusions which may be drawn from the Big Lick experience to date:

1. This project combines a locally recognized need, some technical ideas provided by the public agencies, assumption of community responsibilities and appropriate public agencies contributing as facilities permit in working out the central idea.
2. When the facts are developed and clearly presented, small landowners can understand both their individual woodland situations

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and the composite of these as they relate to community possibilities.

3. It is doubtful whether every community in the Tennessee Valley is yet ready to take on a major forestry project. Generally, interest in the forest resource has not yet reached that point. However, Big Lick is an illustration that an organized community, which has had the experience and developed confidence through completing other projects successfully, can and will take on a forestry project.
4. Results of work in the Big Lick community are already having an influence throughout all of Cumberland County. For example, the County Court made an appropriation and asked that the State Division of Forestry cooperate to establish organized fire protection throughout the entire county. Civic clubs, merchants, and newspapers in the county seat are now considering the possibility of applying the Big Lick idea on a countywide basis.

It is possible indeed that the Big Lick community is pointing the way with an idea that has application in many other communities in the Tennessee Valley region.

FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH^{8/}
by
L. V. Kline, Chief
Forestry Investigations Branch
Division of Forestry Relations
Tennessee Valley Authority

Introduction

TVA is interested in the development of the forest resource and therefore is interested in sponsoring, supporting and conducting investigations and research concerning the forest resource. Generally, the purposes of this work have been to support the efforts of the local and regional research agencies, to focus attention on problems which are not currently being worked with and to conduct investigations which tend to fill in the gaps in our knowledge and which tend to stimulate the interest of other research agencies and action groups, and to integrate into the Valley forestry program the research results and findings of all agencies.

There has been a wide range of work undertaken, most of it in cooperation with one or more agencies outside TVA. Much of it has been in cooperation with other federal agencies; for instance, with the U. S. Forest Experiment Stations; U. S. Forest Products Laboratory; the Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering; the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In the field of farm forestry and related subjects the amount of activity is growing; in fact, one of the best projects now under way is a fence post preservation

^{8/} Statement made at the Twenty-Ninth Valley-States Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, Wednesday, April 7, 1948. (See text, p. 28.)

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service test conducted jointly by several agricultural experiment stations and TVA, about which I should like to give you some of the details a little later. There have been several other joint research projects started more recently between TVA and the Agricultural Experiment Stations and we look forward to the opportunity for increasing activity along this line.

The range of projects in the forestry field has been quite wide and much of the information derived is being put to use by state forestry personnel, extension service workers and landowners. Work has been done on such widely diverse phases as, for instance, reforestation tests to determine the suitability of various species to specific soil and site conditions; timber cutting investigations to determine better practices of timber harvesting; investigations on the control of insect pests and diseases; investigations in marketing and utilization of forest products, including forest inventories and the census of sawmills and wood-using industries; investigations on tannin and other derived products; studies on specialty trees and tree crops such as black walnut, honeylocust and chestnut; studies on post preservation methods; and investigations on the influence of forest cover on runoff and erosion.

The results of projects have been published in technical journals, as popular articles, and in leaflet form. I have here a number of reprints and samples of the published reports in the event that anyone may be interested in looking at them. TVA cooperates with the Extension Services of the appropriate States in the preparation of informational leaflets. Widespread use is and can be made of the information through Extension Service distribution channels. And here again I have brought with me a number of samples illustrative of the type of jointly sponsored publications which have been issued so far.

As a comment concerning the whole investigative and research effort in which TVA has participated, we might say this:--that through the inducements of this cooperative method, worthwhile projects have been undertaken in the Valley area which might otherwise have been long delayed. Also, it has been possible by the cooperative method to focus the attention of some of the federal agencies more intensely on problems of the Valley. The Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (formerly the Appalachian) has among its completed and going projects several located in the Valley as the result of the cooperative facilities which have been extended by TVA. More detailed census and forest industries data suitable for forest economic analysis have been gathered by the Bureau of the Census for the same reason. Several of the state experiment stations have become interested in and are going forward with investigations on the use of walnut and honeylocust in pasture plantings and with some variety test blocks, because of the cooperative facilities available.

Fence Post Preservation Service Tests

The project on fence post preservation is one which we in TVA like very much. It is a good example of the regional approach to a research problem and it illustrates well the manner in which TVA can make a unique contribution. Five state institutions are now participating and several others may join in the near future. Therefore, I believe you will be particularly interested in this project.

L. V. KLINE

This project goes by the title of "Fence Post Preservation Investigations in the Southeast" and is intended to provide information on the treating methods, costs, and the serviceability of fence posts of different species treated with various chemical preservatives by simple methods. Briefly, the results should answer the question, "What feasible economic methods of post treatment can the farmer, or the community, or the small businessman use to supply the need for a cheap, serviceable post where durable species are scarce"?

The preservation of fence posts by simple, economical methods seems to be a subject in which practically all states have a great interest. Considerable areas in the Southern States, especially on the Coastal Plain, lack significant quantities of durable species such as locust, cedar, mulberry, or catalpa. Even in Tennessee, where locust and cedar grow so well in the Central Basin and the Great Valley of east Tennessee, they are scarce on portions of the Cumberland Plateau, the Highland Rim and in west Tennessee. High hauling costs often make the use of durable species from other sections prohibitive. As a consequence, nondurable species are often used and posts require replacement in two to five years. Durable species or properly treated posts should last from fifteen to thirty years. Methods for treating posts with creosote have been publicized for possibly thirty years, but still the use of treated posts on the farm is not a prevalent practice. These considerations have prompted the fence post preservation project--which searches for a more easily applied method. And, in addition, the greater emphasis being given in many states to pasture and livestock and the gradual elimination of open range makes this project timely and appropriate.

As a part of this project, fence post treating investigations are being conducted by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mississippi State College, University System of Georgia, University of Tennessee, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Each is following a plan which is common to all, but a plan which is flexible and adaptable to local needs.

The institutions have joined together with TVA in a formal cooperative project which calls for mutual development of research working plans, exchange of information and some financial assistance from TVA. It calls for an annual meeting at which common decisions are made, progress reported, and problems discussed.

The second annual meeting of this group was held recently at Auburn, Alabama. The meeting was well attended and was very inspiring and informative to those who participated. Members of the Forest Products Laboratory from Madison, Wisconsin, and the U. S. Forest Utilization Service from New Orleans and Asheville attended the meeting and gave valuable information and advice in the formulation of plans for the future. The chemical industries were represented by three members who also were helpful with technical questions concerning the preservatives and who have cooperated by furnishing to the state experiment stations the materials needed in the treating tests.

The method of treatment used in the first series of tests is the cold soak method, using a solution of pentachlorophenol in fuel oil. At each of the Stations, test lots of twenty-five posts of each of the species with which the Station has chosen to work are treated and then placed in service tests. Proper determinations and records are made and the posts are set in the ground along with untreated check posts. Posts are to be inspected annually over a twenty-year period and the

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results are to be reported annually in a coordinated progress report.

Subsidiary investigations are made concerning such questions as length of seasoning period required, time of immersion in the treating solution, effect of temperature on penetration and absorption, and on how the various species react under treating conditions.

The "Fence Post Preservation Investigations in the Southeast" is a truly regional cooperative project. It brings together the State Experiment Stations, the Federal Forest Experiment Stations, the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, the chemical industries and the TVA in producing research results which are locally adaptable as well as useful on a regional basis. The idea has sufficient merit to induce the Southern Forest Experiment Station to organize a similar project among a number of the Southern States west of the Mississippi.

It might be well for me to briefly outline again the part played by the several agencies in this project. The state experiment stations do the experimental work with the fence posts locally at any of their branch stations and report progress to the central committee. The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory advises on the installation of the experiment and brings to it detailed information and "know-how" resulting from parallel investigations conducted elsewhere. The chemical industries provide advice, technical information concerning their products, and furnish the treating chemicals needed. TVA has sponsored the idea and helped organize and integrate the project, has furnished treating tanks and a bark peeling machine, acts as a clearing house on ideas, calls annual meetings and prepares coordinated progress reports.

As was mentioned above, we of TVA think this a very worthwhile project. We feel that we have made our biggest contribution to it in the beginning in helping to get it organized and in giving such small financial support as was needed. It is quite likely that after another year or two the organization and cooperative machinery set in motion will continue under its own momentum and very little active participation from TVA will be required to keep the project moving.

LIST OF MEETINGS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Proceedings</u>
1	1933, September 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 2 pp.
2	1933, October 7	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 1 p.
3	1934, July 6-7	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
4	1934, October 27	Muscle Shoals, Alabama	Mimeo., 13 pp.
5	1935, December 12	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 15 pp.
6	1936, June 26-27	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Mimeo., 20 pp.
7	1937, February 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
8	1937, July 10	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 10 pp.
9	1937, November 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
10	1938, April 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 12 pp.
11	1938, October 4	Atlanta, Georgia	Typed, 10 pp.
12	1939, April 4	Birmingham, Alabama	Typed, 9 pp.
13	1939, October 3	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 9 pp.
14	1940, April 2	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 17 pp.
15	1940, October 1	Asheville, North Carolina	Typed, 9 pp.
16	1941, March 4-5	Florence, Alabama	Mimeo., 32 pp.
17	1941, October 28	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
18	1942, March 3	Roanoke, Virginia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
19	1942, October 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 44 pp.
20	1943, May 13	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 20 pp.
21	1944, April 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Hecto., 61 pp.
22	1944, October 3	Birmingham, Alabama	Hecto., 74 pp.
23	1945, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Hecto., 68 pp.
24	1945, October 5	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Hecto., 88 pp.
25	1946, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 77 pp.
26	1946, October 2	Biloxi, Mississippi	Mimeo., 93 pp.
27	1947, April 2	Abingdon, Virginia	Mimeo., 86 pp.
28	1947, October 1	Knoxville, Tennessee	Dupli., 71 pp.
29	1948, April 7	Lexington, Kentucky	Dupli., 65 pp.

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